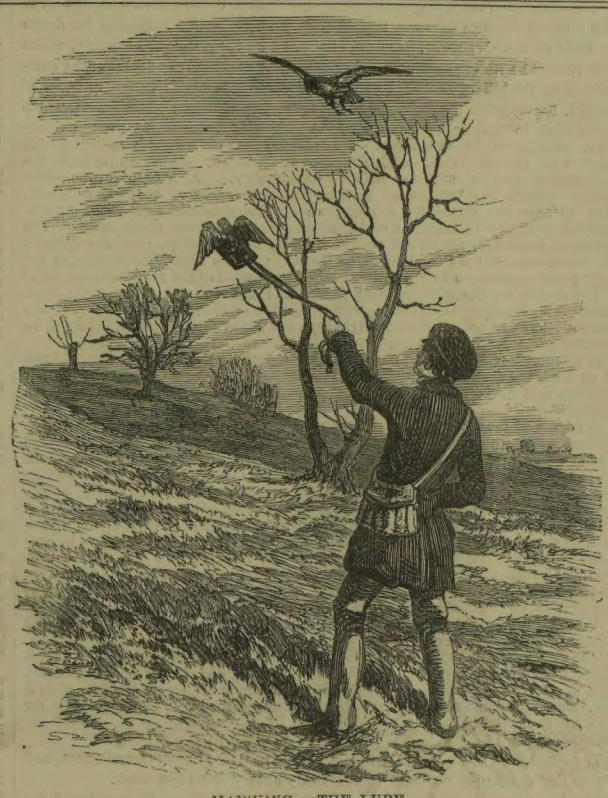
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 458.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

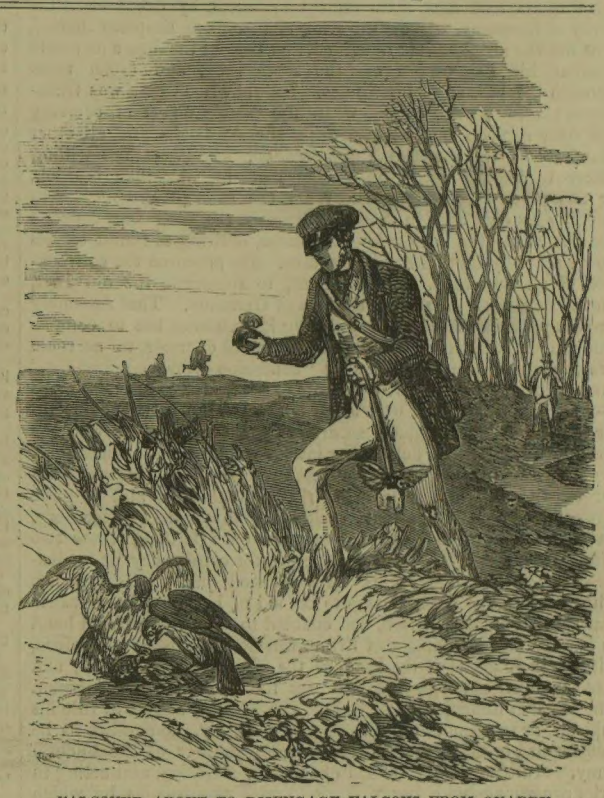
THE UNITY AND DISUNITY OF GERMANY.

AFTER a long period of alarm, suspense, and peril, there seems a glimmer of hope that Germans will be prevented from engaging in sanguinary warfare with Germans, and from asserting their love of union "*more Hibernice*" by the slaughter of their brethren. The conference of M. de Manteuffel on the part of the King of Prussia, and of the Prince de Schwartzenberg on the part of the Emperor of Austria, appears to have had a favourable result; and there is reason to believe, that, for the present at least, or until new differences shall arise, the mighty armaments of the rivals will be engaged in no more desperate work than in increasing the public debt of the powers that called them into being.

We cannot, however, indulge in the hope that the difficulties of Prussia and Austria are at an end, and that circumstances may not, from day to day, arise which shall once more overthrow all pre-existing arrangements, and bring the antagonists a second time face to face. Notwithstanding the halcyon days that have dawned within the week, the King of Prussia is in the unfortunate position of a man who can neither recede, stand still, nor advance with honour or with safety. The unity of Germany is an idea that has taken too deep a root in the minds of the Prussians, to justify any expectation that it will be hastily abandoned; while the disunity of Germany, or the *status quo*, is so clearly the interest of Austria, the present head of the Confederation, and so agreeable to the ideas and principles of the Conservative party throughout Europe, that we must expect all the moral and physical force of Austria and her allies to be exerted in its defence. The King of Prussia, though he may avoid war at present, cannot recede, unless he wish to turn his *Landwehr* into revolutionists. He cannot stand still, without covering himself with ridicule and disgrace in the eyes of his own people—a result which might lead to his deposition; and he cannot advance, without kindling a war in Europe, of which the end might be, not the aggrandisement, but the humiliation, of Prussia, accompanied, in all probability, by a loss, not simply of territory, but of influence.



HAWKING.—THE LURE.



FALCONER ABOUT TO DISENGAGE FALCONS FROM QUARRY.

A glance at the position of the Prussian people, and of the Prussian King, prior and subsequent to the French Revolution of



HAWKING ON THE DOWNS, NEAR WALLINGFORD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

1848, will show how they stand towards each other, and towards the rest of Europe at the present time. Upwards of forty years ago, the late King of Prussia—a Monarch of the old school, claiming to govern by Divine right—promised his subjects a free constitution. This was reversing the usual course of politics; but his subjects, being a peaceable as well as enlightened people, were contented to have a constitution after that fashion, rather than not to have it at all, or to have it at the heavy price of a violent revolution. The King proffered, and procrastinated, and died without performing his promise. The present King—a man of liberal tendencies, of great ambition, but of no talent—granted the long-promised and long-withheld charter; and gave the Prussians a constitution that would not work, and in which he reserved to himself rights, privileges, and duties, utterly inconsistent with a representative form of Government. The French Revolution broke out—the Germans, like the rest of the Continental nations, went mad—and one great, united, and free Empire, or perhaps Republic, of Germany was the dream of the Prussians, the Saxons, the Hessians, and some other branches of the Teutonic family. The King of Prussia caught the contagion, and losing all prudence and self-control, shouted as lustily as a Red Republican for a re-arrangement of the German polity, and endeavoured to abolish the very name of Prussia, which, for the future, he said, was to be lost in that of Germany. He soon found, however, that he was playing a dangerous game, and that his revolutionary colleagues, the professors, the students, and the people, had an idea that Germany would be most comfortably and securely united if there were no Kings, Dukes, or Electors within its boundaries. This did not suit the purposes of his ambition; his subjects were going far too fast towards republicanism to please him, and he turned suddenly round upon them, and told them—if not in words, by deeds—that the unity of Germany, without the King of Prussia as Emperor thereof, was not the unity he had imagined, and that for the future he would combat his old friends of the democracy, and crush them beneath the weight of his armies. He did so; Prussia was transformed into a vast camp, with the double object of coercing his own subjects, and of overawing the Austrians and all other members of the German Confederation, who were not willing either to be swallowed up entirely, or to lose their position, or any portion of their territory, for the sake of Prussia. Still keeping his own ends in view, he fomented the civil war between the Danes and the Schleswig-Holsteiners, desiring to round off his new empire by that maritime province. He procured the convocation of an Assembly, or Parliament, to supersede the old Diet, and to debate on the future relations of Germany. That Assembly broke up, having done nothing during its existence but to complicate existing difficulties, to exasperate mutual distrusts, to acerbate previous ill feeling, and to render "confusion worse confounded." Austria being menaced with the loss of the flower of her dominions—Austria Proper—and with being converted into a Sclavonian instead of a German Empire naturally endeavoured to prevent the consummation, and to defend her integrity at the point of the sword. Sorely pressed by the Hungarians and the Lombards, she struggled for existence; while Prussia, *de facto* an absolute and despotic power, and engaged in a conflict with revolution in her own territory, gave all the aid she could to the revolutionary parties in those two kingdoms—caring nothing for principle, for consistency, or for justice, if Austria could only be weakened *per fas aut nefas*. The Emperor of Russia came to the aid of his ally, and Austria was saved from destruction, and enabled to cope with Prussia hand to hand. The Parliament of Erfurt was next convoked by Prussia, without the consent of the head of the actual Confederation, and was as powerless for good, and as apt for evil, as its predecessor. The Hessian difficulty then arose. The Elector, unable to rule his subjects, or to secure the allegiance of his army, demanded, as he was entitled to do by the Federal pact, the support of the Federal army. Austria, the legal head of the Confederation, and acting in strict accordance with her right, and with the treaties by which Europe was bound after the pacification of Waterloo, dispatched an army of occupation into Hesse Cassel. Prussia, without a shadow of right to interfere, except under the orders of the Confederation, occupied Hesse with another army, flattering the revolutionary party in Germany with the idea that she was supporting the Liberals of Hesse against their foolish Sovereign; but having no other object in view than the old scheme of Prussian aggrandisement, and the unity of Germany under Prussian auspices. As if determined that the final struggle for supremacy should now be fought, and that the Electorate of Hesse Cassel should be the battle-field, the King of Prussia called out the *Landwehr*, by which his available force was increased to upwards of 500,000 men. For the last few weeks the armies of Austria and Prussia have been in sight of each other, eager to strike; and the democratic Prussians, forgetful of all the wrongs they have endured at the hands of their ambitious and arbitrary, but weak Sovereign, have been smitten with the love of conquest, have considered the honour of their country to be at stake, and have desired nothing better than an unnecessary and most wicked war with their Austrian brethren. The King of Prussia, however, was scared at his own work, and "recoiled at the sound himself had made." Austria, acting in strict accordance with law and right, could not draw back even one inch (however loth she might be to engage in the conflict), without losing her own self-respect and sinking in the estimation of Europe. On the other hand, the King of Prussia having taken the step, could not retrace it without stultifying himself—a fatal result to a man in his position. In this state of affairs, the conference between M. Manteuffel and M. de Schwartzenberg was held at Olmutz; and, the Elector of Hesse coming to the rescue, offered to manage his subjects himself, and to withdraw his demand for the aid of the Federal army. By this compromise, Austria may now retire without either compromise of right or dignity, and Prussia may withdraw without humiliation.

So the affair at present stands, and there is a truce between the high belligerents. Whether the truce shall expand into a peace, is impossible to foresee. The elements of mischief are too many to justify the hope that the troubles of Germany are concluded. There is but one great and obvious chance of an amicable settlement—the abdication of the King of Prussia, and the installation of another Monarch less fettered by the past, and who will be able to maintain his own rights without attacking those of his neighbours. Revolutionary Kings never do any good for themselves; and men who take the colour of their character from circumstances, and who are always of the opinion which happens to be in the ascendant, are not fit to be entrusted with the chief authority in times of revolutionary excitement. The King of Prussia bids fair to be a new example of this old truth. His abdication at the present time would be a blessing to Europe, and possibly to himself. His successor might have a difficult, but it would not be a hopeless task.

HAWKING IN BERKSHIRE.

Several attempts have been made of late to revive the ancient sport of Falconry; and, we are happy to learn, with considerable success. A fine exhibition came off on the 27th ult., on the Downs, at about a mile and a half from the Wallingford station of the Great Western Railway. A quarry of seven blue rock pigeons, the swiftest that could be got, was flown. Five were killed, one escaping entirely, the other taking refuge in a stack of faggots, where it probably died, as it was much injured.

One flight was most beautiful: the hawk was flown, and immediately soared an immense height, following the falconer for more than half a mile, and pounced upon the quarry with almost inconceivable rapidity, in fact like a stone; the pigeon was struck to the ground, and rebounded with the blow.

Mr. Barr, the falconer, had six peregrins with him, though four only were flown, all of which perfectly understood their work.

There was also a noble exhibition of the sport on Epsom Downs, on the 19th ult. The falconer is a fine Quentin Durward-looking Scotch laddie, named Barr, from Arrochar, near Glasgow. His father is gamekeeper to W. Hamilton, Esq., of that ilk, and father and son have devoted much of their time to the practice of Falconry.

The quarry hunted on the 19th were fleet and powerful pigeons—the strongest and fastest that could be procured. The falcons that were fled were peregrins, three females and one male, technically named tiercel, tercel, or tassel. They were taken from the nest in June last. Thirteen pigeons were slipped, and nine were killed. This is deemed very good work, considering that the day was very windy, and that in consequence it frequently happened that the strength of the wind interfered with the accuracy of the falcon's swoop, carrying him, despite the power of his pinions, out of the line of his descent.

Mr. Barr, unless when his falcons become tired, does not fly them from the fist—*de poing*, as the French say. He unhoods his falcon, and lets it go. The bird immediately soars high in the air, watching the movements of the falconer, who at the fitting moment slips his pigeon. The falcon gives little law to his quarry, almost instantaneously gives chase, and frequently as promptly makes his swoop. He does so the moment an opportunity occurs, "coming down," to use the language of Mr. Macgillivray, "upon his prey either in a curved sweep, or like a stone falling from the air." If he misses his quarry, a rapid ascending action takes place, driving the falcon high up into the air again, and enabling him in many instances to repeat his swoop with scarcely any delay. He has, however, when his quarry is of pinions equally agile with his own, to make a race for it, and sometimes, from unavoidable casualties, the race is neither to the strong nor the swift. When the falcon strikes his bird down, he immediately places one talon on the shoulder of his prey, and the other on the neck, and he proceeds with his beak to open the jugular vein, lapping with a smacking sound from the tongue and palate the blood as it flows. Whilst engaged in this operation, the falconer hurries towards him, and lifts him, disengaging him from his quarry by a method requiring for its performance care and coaxing.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The attitude of neutrality assumed by the French Government with respect to the pending disputes between the German Powers, which indicated its desire to avoid an European war, has been confirmed by the National Assembly, which has received with expressions of satisfaction and approval the report of the committee on the bill of the Minister of War opening a credit of ten millions of francs, for covering the expenses of the levy of 40,000 men. The report, which concluded in favour of the adoption of the bill, urged various cogent arguments in favour of the observance of strict neutrality. In case war should break out, France, it insisted, ought to regard the belligerent parties with complete impartiality. A single cannon-shot might disturb the balance of Europe and the repose of the whole world, and become the signal for a social war. The committee proposed unanimously that the Chamber should adopt the following resolution:—"The National Assembly, convinced that the policy of neutrality, such as expressed in the Message of the President of the Republic of the 12th of November, is the only policy suitable to France, passes to the discussion of the articles of the bill."

The debate on the question was fixed for Thursday, and has not yet been concluded; but there is no doubt, that, while the sentiments of the report of the committee are re-echoed from the tribunal, the bill of the Minister of War will be adopted as a measure of precaution.

A strong effort is about to be made by the objectors to the press law, to have it so modified that the principal responsibility of libels shall rest upon their authors, and not upon the editors or proprietors of the journals giving them publicity.

A decree of the Government, putting an end to the meetings of the stock-jobbers, and gamblers in the funds, after business hours (three o'clock), in the Passage de l'Opéra, was put in force on Monday. The new regulation arose out of false or erroneous news respecting the funds at Berlin being published by the *Patrie*. In consequence of the great injury done to commercial affairs generally by those and similar false rumours so often given as news by some of the journals, complaints were addressed to the authorities, with the view of remedying, as much as possible, the evil, and they accordingly resolved to suppress those irregular meetings altogether. The measure was put into execution, not without some trouble, the habitual speculators, as soon as they were dispersed by the police in one place, reuniting in another. The assemblies at the Bourse, after the official hour of closing, have also been stopped.

Viscount d'Arlincourt has been mulcted in 300 f. and costs for a libel on the Prince de Canino, the ex-President of the Roman Republic.

The *Ordre* says, that the Roman Cabinet is complaining of the heavy expenses attendant upon the number of Austrian troops in the States of the Church. The force is 20,000, which the Papal Ministry wish to reduce to 12,000. Should the Court of Vienna not consent to this request, France is to be appealed to for its friendly mediation.

GERMAN STATES.

The news from this quarter is to the 2nd inst. It is, however, indistinct, and leaves matters in quite as much uncertainty as they were last week.

We learn, in the first place, that the Elector of Hesse, having found the military aid of his Federal friends and allies, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, more expensive than he had expected, has resolved to return to his dominions, and resume their administration, on the condition that his allies withdraw; and that the latter having assented to his proposition, the question of Hesse presented no difficulty at the recent Conference held at Olmütz, in Moravia, between the Prime Minister of Austria, Prince Schwartzenberg, and M. Manteuffel, the Prime Minister of Prussia; at which the Schleswig-Holstein conflict, the great German dispute, the Free Conferences, and the "parity" of Prussia with Austria in them, were the main topics of discussion.

In the next place, we find that on most of those points satisfactory arragements were come to; that during the Free Conferences, which are to be held at Dresden, the sittings of the Frankfort Diet of the Confederation will be suspended, though that body will not be actually adjourned; that the Governments have agreed to act together in the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein provisionally, but that the final settlement of this controversy will be reserved to the Free Conferences; that the "provisional" arrangement with respect to Schleswig-Holstein will be a joint summons to the Staathalterschaft by an Austrian and Prussian Commissaire to cease hostilities, under due notice and warning of what the consequence of a refusal will be. The reply will have to be reported to the Powers in the Free Conferences, and if a settlement is impossible in any other way, it will be accomplished at last by a corps of the Confederation—this time with the assent of Prussia; but, for the present, the question as to the march of Austrian troops through the north of Germany, to which Prussia has so strongly objected, is set aside.

As to the "parity" of Prussia and Austria in the Conferences, it would have been conceded, but is opposed by the allies of Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Saxony. Prince Schwartzenberg could not decide the question for them, but promised to use his influence with those states to remove their scruples of dignity, the secondary Powers being more sensitive on the matter than the principal. With the reserve of their consent also, the sharing of the future executive power between Austria and Prussia is also agreed on; but the question as to what provinces Austria is to bring into the German Bund, is, it is apprehended, still unsettled.

Baron Manteuffel, on his return to Berlin, had not only obtained the consent of the Prussian Cabinet, but also the sanction of the King, to those arrangements, and so far a pacific solution of those troublesome disputes and negotiations seemed at hand; but contemporaneously with our last advices, viz. those of the 2nd inst., a Berlin ministerial organ announces the arrival of alarming despatches from Vienna, which were written after the Olmütz arrangements had been notified, and that immediately after their arrival at Berlin instructions were issued to expedite the armaments, and purchases of horses were effected at very high prices.

Such is the present unsettled aspect of matters. Meanwhile, from Hesse we learn that there was as yet no change made there with respect to the position of the allied troops, which, however, was becoming every day more untenable from the want of supplies, nor was anything definite known as to the Elector's intention to return.

TURKEY.

Recent accounts from Aleppo inform us that a dreadful chastisement has been inflicted on the rebels of Aleppo. On the evening of the 7th of November Kerim Pasha invited the chiefs of the insurgents to a conference. They, confident in the terror which they had inspired, gave into the snare, and were taken prisoners. The 4000 trooos under the command of Kerim Pasha then invested the quarters of the city where the insurgents had taken refuge, and commenced a merciless massacre, the victims of which are numbered at 1800. This frightful carnage lasted twenty-four hours. The quarters of the city where it took place were sacked and destroyed by fire. It is said that no Christians suffered. The rebels who fled were pursued by the cavalry.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 20th ult. has been received from New York.

The majority for Washington Hunt (Whig—*Anglicè*, Conservative), Governor of the state of New York, was very trifling, and has led to grave doubts as to the possibility of the Whigs maintaining their ground in the empire state. The agitation for a repeal of the free-school system in the state of New York had met with a most unsuccessful result, the majority against a repeal amounting to above 20,000 votes.

With respect to the Fugitive Slave Bill, President Fillmore, in a reply to a letter addressed to him by the owner of the two slaves named Craft (who lately escaped from Boston after several unsuccessful attempts at apprehension), has intimated his determination, in all cases where sufficient legal proof of proprietorship is submitted, to enforce the recently-enacted laws; but adds, that, in the special case referred to, he can give no remedy, as the complaints made against the civil power are founded solely on newspaper rumour.

The Nashville Convention adjourned on the 18th ult. The report of the Convention, after receiving various amendments on the original draft, embodied a series of resolutions expressing attachment to the constitutional union, declaring the doctrine of state sovereignty with power to reserve and delegate authority, and recommending the south not to go into National Convention, but to elect candidates for Congress with a view to the preservation of southern rights.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind was to have given her last concert at New York on the 22nd ult. She has made a present of a silver salver, &c., to Captain West, of the *Atlantic*. Barnum has presented the Temperance Society with a donation of 250 dollars. Life membership of the Temperance Society have been conferred on Mdlle. Jenny Lind, General Cass, the President of the United States, Henry Clay, ex-Secretary Clayton, Governor Seward, &c.

Fires of a serious nature had broken out at Buffalo (loss, 100,000 dols.), and at Charleston (loss, 40,000 dols.).

The cholera had again made its appearance at Indianopolis, where two members of the Reform Convention had died of it.

General Scott and General Houston (the latter ex-President of Texas) are announced as among the candidates for the next Presidency.

A great tumult took place in Boston on the evening of the 15th ult., in consequence of the calling of a public meeting "to welcome Mr. George Thompson, M.P., to the United States, and to hear a speech from him on the subject of slavery." The audience refused to listen to the hon. gentleman, who was obliged to retire amid jeers, hisses, and laughter.

The Hon. R. M. Johnson, distinguished for a long life in the public service, and Vice-President of the Republic under Martin Van Buren, died on the 19th ult.

INDIA.

Advices, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, of Nov. 2 from Bombay, and Oct. 24 from Calcutta, have been received in town during the week.

The news transmitted is not of much importance, although in many respects it is interesting. Fears had been suddenly entertained along the Punjaub frontier, from Kohat southward, that our troops would have to suppress a serious disturbance which had broken out at the Bahadur Khel Salt-mine. Lieutenant Pollock was immediately dispatched at the head of a portion of the Kohat force to quell the anticipated insurrection, and to arrest the malcontents. The troops, however, were scarcely in motion before intelligence arrived that the riot had come to an end, and all apprehensions for the future were dispelled.

A severe epidemic, occasioned, as is supposed, by the drought and heat of September and October, following on the excessive falls of rain in June and July, prevails at Lahore. Out of a force consisting of 415 officers and 7550 men, 1289 of the later, and 23 of the former, are in hospital. Arrangements have been made at Lahore, under the auspices of Sir H. Lawrence, for providing occupation and amusement for the European troops. The soldiers' gardens, last year brought into existence, have been improved and extended; so have the library and reading-rooms. Workshops, formerly provided, are being fitted with all sorts of tools, to enable tradesmen to work, either for their own amusement or requital. Implements for the playing of cricket, battledor and shuttlecock, rackets, archery, and other sports, have been provided, while coffee and tea are supplied in the gardens and rooms a third under prime cost. The arrangement is not more benevolent than wise: a soldier's life in the field is one of incessant and extreme excitement; and if we fail to meet the idleness and lassitude of the cantonment by occupation or amusement, we may depend on unlimited crops of insubordination and crime.

Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bombay, had entirely recovered from his indisposition. Sir Charles Napier was making preparations to leave India for England, by way of Scinde and Bombay.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 6th of October inform us that disturbances had again broken out on the Kaffir frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, the native tribes being the aggressors. It does not seem that the malcontents were very formidable in numbers; but still appearances were sufficiently menacing to induce his Excellency the Governor-General (Sir H. Smith) to repair without delay to the scene of strife, in order to ascertain the cause and extent of the outbreak, and to adopt such measures as he might deem necessary for its speedy suppression.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LADY MARY CORBETT.

The death of this lady took place on the 29th ult., after her confinement, at Elsham, Lincolnshire. Lady Mary was sixth daughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, by Maria Janetta his wife, only daughter of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. She was born 28th December, 1810; and married, 15th December, 1836, Thomas George Corbett, Esq., of Elsham, county Lincoln, and Damhall, county Chester, by whom she leaves issue.

SIR WILLIAM WHYMPER, M.D., LATE OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

This esteemed and lamented gentleman died at Dover, after a few days' illness, on the 28th ult. He was eldest son of Thurston Whymper, Esq., and grandson of Thomas Thurston Whymper, Esq., of Glevering Hall, Suffolk. He long enjoyed a high reputation in the medical department of the army, and was Surgeon-Major of Foot Guards, as well as Physician to the Duke of Cambridge.

Sir William joined the Coldstream Guards in 1835, served through the Peninsular war, was present at the passage of the Douro, the capture of Oporto, and the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the Nile; and participated in the crowning victory of Waterloo. On two occasions he was made prisoner—at Talavera, and subsequently, in 1814, at sea, after an action with a French privateer.

Sir William was born at Woodbridge in 1786, and married in 1825, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Baker Hayes, of Dublin, and of Newtown, county Meath.

The Foreigners' Sanitary Protection Association.—The general feeling entertained on the subject of the health of London at the ensuing Exhibition, and the favourable reception with which the objects of the society now established have been entertained by all parties, render it desirable that such measures should be adopted as proposed; and, from what we learn of the proceedings as far as they have gone, there is no doubt but that much good must result to the public and the intending visitors, from the proposed arrangements. Considering the present number of dwellings in London and its suburbs—taking them at 260,000 houses, and averaging the population over two millions—it would give us about four persons to the house: taking, then, the supposed arrival next season at a low estimate, at one million, it will clearly appear to all that some such steps as now proposed should be adopted, else the consequences may be very serious indeed to all England, as well as London. It is not to be supposed that many will appropriate their present private dwellings to any public purpose, beyond the extension of hospitality to personal friends; then where are we to have the requisite healthful accommodation, especially for Orientals, who require more than Europeans in this respect, and whose habits are so opposite, and are most likely to suffer on account of the sea voyage, and after arrival in this country?

A Family Cast away on Lake Superior.—A Mr. Griswold, wife, and small child, with a boy about 17, the son of a Mr. Haverstraw, set out, a few weeks since, in a skiff from Eagle Harbour to reach Eagle river, some 10 miles distant up the coast. Mr. Wetherell was engaged building a Government lighthouse on the point projecting out into the harbour from the main land, and saw the company as they rounded the point on their perilous voyage. It was blowing quite strongly off land, and fears were entertained that a shift of the wind would beach them on a bold and bad shore. Determined to have plenty of leeway, the little craft was observed to put out some distance into the lake, and was soon lost sight of. It never reached its destination. Days and weeks passed; nothing was heard of the adventurers. The coast between the two points was daily traversed, and pieces of the wreck supposed to be found, but no tidings of the sufferers. At length all hope was given up, and their friends mourned them as dead. But the sequel proved otherwise. After three weeks' absence, this little crew were all found safe at the Saut. They had been picked up two weeks before by a coasting schooner on the Canada shore, whither they had been seven days drifting. The distance across the lake at that point must be from 250 to 300 miles. It appears that the boat got too far from shore, and the wind increasing drove them into the lake. Night came on, and the wind not abating, the boat was put in charge of the lad, who was a half-breed, and well acquainted with the lake. He got up a sort of sail, and put before the wind for the Canada shore. Seven days and nights they spent on this lonely sea without seeing a vessel, without shelter, and without food. The wind changed several times and kept them for days out of sight of land. When found, they had entirely surrendered themselves to their fate. How they lived so long under such exposure and without food, is a most unparalleled mystery. Their discovery was a mere accident by the schooner, which happened to be coasting along the Canada shore. Altogether, this is one of the most remarkable incidents that has ever occurred in these lakes—noted as they are for adventures, shipwrecks, and escapes.—*American Paper*.

The New Russian Tariff.—We understand that on cotton-twist there is a reduction of duties, and likewise on some descriptions of plain and printed cotton goods; but there is an increase of duty on Manchester velveteens. On some woollen cloths, and on yarns, there is a reduction. On linen there is a reduction. Lace, earthenware, buttons, and tin are reduced. Indigo, cochineal, and dyewoods are considerably reduced; but sugar, rice, and tobacco remain as before.

Factories.—A return to an order of the House of Commons has just been issued, of the number of factories worked on the 15th of July, 1850, by male persons above eighteen years of age, after the young persons and women who are employed in those factories for ten hours continuously (exclusive of meal times) have ceased to work for the day, and in which factories children are employed as assistants to the said male persons during such extra time of work, together with the number of children so employed; from which it appears that the number of boys so employed is 2378; of girls, 1364: total, 3741. This return embraces 257 factories; of which 148 are in Mr. Horner's district; 11 in Mr. Howell's; 8 in Captain Kincaid's; and 90 in Mr. Saunders's.

On Tuesday last, the floor of a room in a beer-house, in Manchester, fell in with an assemblage of 35 or 40 men, who were enjoying the intellectual gratification of witnessing a celebrated terrier kill a number of rats in a given number of minutes. A man named Toole had his spine fractured, and has since died. A second, named Carr, had his right thigh broken, and is in a dangerous state: and several others were much injured.

Curious Circumstance.—A few days since, as some sportsmen were hunting wild boars in the forest of Villegusien, near Langres, the servant of one of the party fired at a boar, which fell, and the man, thinking he was dead, ran to take possession of his prize, when the animal, which, though mortally wounded, had still strength enough to rise up, attacked his assailant, and, striking him with his tusk, divided an artery, from which he bled to death in a few minutes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cambridge Monument.—A meeting of the subscribers to the proposed memorial of the late Duke of Cambridge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Tuesday, to determine, in the first place, whether the monument should be a statue or a charitable institution; and, secondly, if the latter, of what description the same should be. Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., who presided, stated, that, out of a variety of suggestions offered to them, the committee had adopted one recommending, as the fittest memorial of the late Duke, almshouses for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's forces, to be called the "Cambridge Asylum," and to be established, if possible, at Kew, or in the neighbourhood. It was thought that this plan would engage the sympathies of a vast number who had not yet contributed to the funds. To it, therefore, the committee had unanimously assented. Having strongly urged the necessity for such a charity, and the probability of its being one of which the lamented Duke would, could he have expressed an opinion, have peculiarly approved, the chairman concluded by stating his very deep regret that some of the influential journals of the metropolis had thought proper to endeavour to prevent people from subscribing to the object they had in view. Mr. Twining moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Rowland, and was to the effect that the proposed monument should be a charitable institution, and not a statue. This was carried. Mr. Charlier then moved, and Colonel Rowland seconded, the above-mentioned proposition recommended by the committee. Admiral Sir George Seymour proposed, and Mr. Halswell seconded, an amendment, suggesting the extension of the benefit of the asylum to marines. Mr. Colin Mackenzie next moved, as an additional amendment, "That the proposed institution should be a 'Cambridge Samaritan Society,' for preventing destitution and mendicancy in the metropolis, by means of an adequate number of institutions, each comprising a gratuitous soup-kitchen, an asylum for sheltering the houseless, a free registry for servants and labourers, and a free lavatory, &c. for the poor." This proposition was seconded by Mr. Witt, and supported by some gentlemen in the meeting, and by a variety of others who, by means of letters or proxies, testified their approval of it. The number of proxies, indeed, was sufficient to have successfully carried the motion. It was objected, however, by Colonel Rowland, &c., that the parties giving proxies, though approving generally of Mr. Mackenzie's scheme, were ignorant of others proposed, which, had they known them, might have enjoyed still more of their favour. A very long and warm discussion ensued, in which it was replied, that, even supposing the persons giving proxies ignorant of the relative merits of the various propositions, all that Mr. C. Mackenzie could be expected to do was to canvass for his own. The Rev. D. Lang, the Rev. Evan Nepéan, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Farrance, Mr. Charles Cochrane, Mr. R. S. Phillips, Mr. Ridgway, and others addressed the meeting on this point, and, ultimately, an adjournment, for the reconsideration of the whole matter, was agreed to.

The Royal Society.—On Saturday afternoon last, the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held at the apartments of that learned body, at Somerset House. The Earl of Rosse (the President), the Marquis of Northampton, and a numerous party of the Fellows assembled. The proceedings commenced with the customary annual ballot for the election of president, treasurer, principal secretaries, foreign secretary, and members of the council for the ensuing year, in the room of those members retiring from the late council. Mr. John C. Adams, Mr. C. Darwin, Mr. W. R. Grove, Mr. Leonard Horner, Mr. W. Allen Miller, the Rev. H. Moseley, Mr. R. Owen, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Reid, Dr. P. M. Roget, and Mr. Charles Wheatstone were the retiring members of the council. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A. (the late foreign secretary), was elected treasurer, in the room of Mr. George Rennie, and Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., has succeeded Colonel Sabine as foreign secretary. The Earl of Rosse was again elected president; and Mr. S. Hunter Christie and Mr. Thomas Bell were elected secretaries. The council is now composed as follows for the ensuing year:—President, the Earl of Rosse; treasurer, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A.; secretaries, Mr. Samuel Hunter Christie and Mr. Thomas Bell; foreign secretary, Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.: other members of the council—Mr. John Joseph Bennett, Mr. William Bowman, Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the Rev. Professor Challis, M.A., *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir P. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.*, Dr. John Forbes, *Dr. Marshall Hall*, Dr. G. A. Mantell; *Professor W. Hallows Miller, M.A.*, Sir R. Impey Murchison, *Mr. Richard Phillips*, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. George Rennie, *Mr. Edward Solley*, and *Lord Wrottesley*. The gentlemen whose names in the preceding list are printed in italics were not members of the last council. The Copley and Rumford medals and the two Royal medals were awarded by the noble President, who delivered his annual address to the Fellows present. The Earl of Rosse and a distinguished circle of the Fellows of the Society subsequently dined together, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Botanical Society of London.—The 14th anniversary meeting was held on Friday evening, the 29th of November, at the society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand; J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair. Mr. G. E. Dennes, the secretary, read the report of the council, from which it appeared that 15 members had been elected since last year, and that the society consisted of 250 members. Many thousand specimens of British and foreign plants had been distributed to the members, and increased exertions have been made this year to extend this important department of the society's operations. The report was unanimously adopted; after which a ballot took place for the council, when the President was re-elected, and he nominated J. Miers, Esq., F.R.S., and A. Henfrey, Esq., F.L.S., Vice-presidents; Mr. J. Reynolds and Mr. G. E. Dennes were re-elected treasurer and secretary. The members afterwards supped together at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

Epidemiological Society.—The first ordinary meeting of this new society was held on Monday evening, at the offices of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Dr. Benjamin Guy Babington, president of the society, took the chair, and opened the proceedings by detailing such preliminary labours as the committee had undertaken since the society had been founded. These were necessarily of a character uninteresting to the general public; but he was glad to say that the efforts of the committee had been so far successful that they were already in a position to commence their public inquiries into the nature and character of epidemical diseases, and the proper methods of their treatment. It was to be hoped that the Government would give them every facility for prosecuting their objects, the more so as it was probable that sanitary measures would occupy a large share of their attention. Public discussions would be held on the first Monday of every month at the same place where they then met, for he had the pleasure of informing the meeting that the Medical and Chirurgical Society had generously placed at their disposal for this purpose the handsome hall in which they sat. The chairman then announced that Dr. Bryson would commence the reading of an essay upon cholera, which would be concluded at their next meeting.

Charing-cross Hospital.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the governors of the above Hospital was held in the board-room of the institution, for general business. The report of the operations of the hospital during the past year showed that 18,500 indigent sick persons had been relieved at a cost of £2458 3s. 6d.; of these, 1116 were in-patients, and 17,384 were out-patients (many of the latter were visited at their own homes); these, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 167,758 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution since 1811.

St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.—At a recent meeting of the governors, held in the board-room of this hospital, it was stated that the portions already erected would afford accommodation for about 170 patients. The capacious board-room, chapel, and operating theatre are already in a state of completion, and when the remaining portion of the building is erected, the several wards will contain beds for full 400 individuals. The total amount of subscriptions already advertised for the building and general fund is £32,986 1s. 6d.; and to the furnishing fund, for which a separate account has been opened, the sum of £587 0s. 6d. A hope was earnestly expressed that the public would speedily enable the governors to complete and furnish the hospital for the reception of patients from this extensive and populous district.

Fistula Infirmary.—On Monda , a deputation from the governors of the Fistula Infirmary, consisting of Mr. John Masterman, M.P., Mr. Frederick Salmon (the surgeon to, and founder of, that most humane and valuable institution), and the Secretary, waited upon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, to request that his Lordship would take the office of President. His Lordship, after having spoken in terms of high praise of the important benefits rendered to society by the institution, most gladly consented to take the chair; and, at the same time, determined that the anniversary should take place in the last week in April, when he expressed his hope and belief that the manifestation would be in proportion to the vast additional relief afforded during the last year to sufferers of all classes. The deputation also communicated to his Lordship the fact that the society had purchased a plot of ground belonging to the Dyers' Company, in the City-road, for the site of a projected new infirmary, for the sum of £1750.

Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London, &c.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above institution, established for the relief of the poor of the city of London and parts adjacent, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and having addressed the meeting, Mr. Deputy Lott, the hon. secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed; and he then read the report, showing that during the past year coals had been distributed to 21,204 persons. The balance-sheet showed that the institution had undergone a slight diminution, owing to the establishment of numerous similar institutions. The receipts, including a previous bolance of £136 8s. 5d., sale of coals, £530 2s., with subscriptions and donations, £1070 15s. 2d., amounted to £1737 5s. 7d., and the disbursements to £1538 5s., leaving a balance at the bankers of £129 0s. 2d., and coals in hand of the value of £86 15s. 6d. The report was carried unanimously; and other resolutions having been adopted, and a liberal amount of subscriptions announced, the meeting broke up.

The Restoration of Lambeth Church.—To effect the desirable object of restoring this venerable edifice, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, the rector, has succeeded in raising voluntary contributions to a considerable amount. Mr. P. C. Hardwick, the architect, has recommended the restoration of the open timber roofs, to throw back the front of the galleries so as to make the seats in and under them more available, and have the line of pillars and arches unbroken. The windows to be restored in Caen stone on the exact pattern of the only three which remain in their original character. To make use of the vacant space at the west end of the church, and re-arrange some of the present pews. 225 additional sittings will be provided. The outer walls are to be cased with Kentish rag stone, and the whole, when completed, will present a most interesting appearance.

Patent Law Reform.—The committee appointed by the Society of Arts held their third meeting on Wednesday. The members present were the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. (in the chair); Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., M.P.; Henry Cole, Esq.; Richard Prosser, Esq., of Birmingham; R. S. Newell, Esq., of Gateshead; Professor Solly, and Captain Ibbetson. The resolutions unanimously passed are as follow:—1. That a collection of all the specifications be made, calendared, and indexed, and be deposited for public inspection in the British Museum. 2. That it is highly desirable that such a collection should be printed and published. 3. That an annual report of all specifications registered, with proper indexes and calendars, be laid before Parliament. 4. That it should be permitted to commence actions for the infringement of the rights of inventors, in the County Courts. 5. That, inasmuch as, contrary to expectation, very little litigation has been created by the rights conferred by the Designs Acts, 1842 and 1843, the committee is of opinion that a fair trial should be given to the working of the proposed system of registration of inventions, before any special tribunal, to determine inventive rights, be substituted for the existing tribunals.

Governor and Company of Copper-Miners in England.—A special meeting of the company of Copper-Miners in England took place on Tuesday, at the offices of the company, 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, City; Mr. John Henry Pelly, deputy-governor, in the chair. A very long discussion took place on the present state of the company's affairs; and the report from the shareholders' committee was read, recommending the shareholders to apply for an act of Parliament to reorganise the company. After a lengthened conversation, in which most of the shareholders joined, the committee's report was confirmed, and the meeting was adjourned until the 2nd of January next. A vote of thanks to the chairman and committee concluded the proceedings.

The Printers' Pension Society.—On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the committee and members of the above laudable institution, founded in 1827, for the purpose of affording permanent relief to aged and infirm printers and their widows, was held at the London Tavern, for general business. The report stated that the prospects of the society's affairs were satisfactory. Since its institution 163 pensioners have, during their lifetime (independent of the large number of recipients at present on the funds), participated in the benefits. The last year's expenditure for pensioners amounted to £556 16s.

Canterbury Colonists.—A meeting of the Canterbury Colonists, to receive information relative to their position and prospects, took place on Wednesday, at the rooms of the society, in the Adelphi; Captain Simeon in the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by stating that a correspondence had taken place between himself and the committee of this society on the subject of the departure of the main body of the colonists for their future home. Dr. Rowley then read the correspondence from Captain Simeon, which, after alluding to the departure in a body of the first colonists, said, "We are persuaded that there exists at this time a number of intending and half-intending colonists, who, if they were drawn together and prepared for departing at the same time, would presently form the main body of emigrant founders of the settlement, compared with the pioneer body which is now approaching the shores of New Zealand. At present the greater number of families to which I am alluding are scattered about in different places, and are not even acquainted with each other. An impulse would be given by positively fixing a time for the departure of what might properly be termed the main body of first colonists. The time fixed should, as in the former case, allow some months for the making of all sorts of preparation by the various classes of emigrants, and for the growing up of friendly relations and sympathies among families of the order of leaders. We would suggest the first week in June next, as that on which the squadron of emigrant ships should leave the port of London. Supposing this provision made with respect to the main body, nothing appears to forbid the despatch of a single vessel of moderate tonnage as often as once a month." To this letter a reply was given, which resulted in arrangements being entered into between the council of colonists and the committee of the association, to the effect that the measures of both parties shall be so framed as to promote and facilitate the proposed simultaneous departure.—Lord Lyttleton believed, that, by the time Parliament met, they would be in a position to claim from the Government such a system of representative government as it has considered desirable to give to any colony. (Cheers.)—The Rev. Mr. Winter and Mr. Adderley, M.P., then addressed the meeting; and one or two extracts from letters of emigrants, expressing how satisfied they felt at their position, were read. It was proposed that the plan relative to the sailing of the main body of emigrants in June next, should be adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

Early Closing Association.—A *réunion* of the members and friends of the early closing movement was held on Wednesday night in the Exeter Hall Hotel, Strand, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the association, which are to effect an abridgement of the hours of business in all trades, with a view to the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of assistants generally. There was a numerous attendance. After tea the chair was taken by Mr. John Thwaites, who congratulated the meeting on the triumph which this cause was gradually achieving. He remarked that at the commencement of this movement they had to contend on the one hand against prejudice on the part of employers, and upon the other against an evil habit on the part of the public, of making their purchases late in the evening. But they had enlisted the sympathies of the public and the hearty co-operation of a large body of employers, though there were still formidable obstacles to overcome before the ultimate objects of the association could be accomplished. He must in all faithfulness mention that one of the greatest impediments to success was to be found in the employed themselves. Practically speaking, more sympathy had been shown by employers with this cause than had yet been manifested by the employed. This meeting, however, would give the employed an opportunity of declaring whether they would impart life and energy to the undertaking; for a negative association hindered and interrupted rather than forwarded the progress of shortening the hours of business. On these accounts he earnestly impressed upon young men, assistants, the necessity of overcoming their apathy. If they did not, it would be worth consideration whether an association of employers should not be formed to accomplish an object which they appeared unwilling to effect for themselves. The question must be carried, but they could not, with any degree of confidence, appeal to the public for support unless they supported themselves. Mr. Lilwall, the secretary, in a lengthened address, observed that this was a most important meeting, for a crisis had arrived in the history of the Early Closing Association. It certainly could not go on longer than the present winter, unless it was better supported. The association had been in existence eight years, and it had effected great improvements with regard to the early closing of shops. It had contributed to create a better feeling between employers and the employed; and he had no hesitation in saying that if the young men came forward as they ought, the shops of London might next year be generally closed at seven o'clock. A further result of the early closing movement had been the establishment of several religious and educational institutions for the benefit of young men. Several gentlemen, employers as well as assistants, then addressed the meeting, taking an encouraging tone, from whose remarks it appeared that vigorous efforts are contemplated to rouse the class of assistants from their indifference, which it was felt was more apparent than real. The toast or sentiment of "Success to the Early Closing Association" was received with much applause. Several others were given; and the proceedings, which occupied about four hours, terminated, the spirit of the meeting having given great hope of ultimate success.

Steam Communication with the Australian Colonies.—A deputation of gentlemen interested in this object waited, on Wednesday, upon Lord John Russell, by appointment, at the Treasury. Earl Grey and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were also present at the interview. Lord Monteagle represented the inconvenience to which the colonies in question were subjected, from the procrastination of the arrangements for carrying out a service in which the interests of the Australian colonies were so vitally concerned. Mr. Logan represented that two years ago a monthly packet service by sailing vessels to Australia was withdrawn, upon the understanding that it would be substituted by steamers. That pledge, however, remained to this moment unredeemed. A desultory discussion ensued, in which Earl Grey and Sir Charles Wood took part, when Lord John Russell expressed his full sense of the importance of the object sought to be attained, and promised to use his best efforts in promotion of its accomplishment.

Royal Park, Battersea.—A jury was summoned for Friday week, to meet at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of adjudicating on a claim for compensation made by Mr. Payne *v.* the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in respect to some land at Battersea-fields, about to be appropriated for the purpose of a park in that locality. Mr. Lawes attended on behalf of the Woods and Forests, and Mr. Bodill on the part of the claimant. Mr. Bodill, before the jury was sworn, claimed a sum of £94,800 as a fair compensation for the value of the land about to be appropriated from his client. He subsequently consented to reduce it to £60,000, and finally consented to take £35,000, subject, however, to the adjudication of Mr. Tite, the architect. This consent was entered into in a few minutes, and without the jury being even sworn—those composing which, however, receiving payment for the trouble of attending.

Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Hospice.—The superintendent's report for November to the chairman and committee states, amongst other matters, that the number of recipients far exceeds the average at this early period of the winter season, hundreds apparently depending on the kitchen for their only daily meal having been sent empty away. Relieved during the month of November:—In the kitchen—men, women, and children, 2309; at their homes—men, women, and children, and sick persons, 9020. Total, 11,329. 735 have been received into the hospice and provided with a good clean bed, with supper and breakfast. At the lavatories, 4570 men and 2630 women and children have been accommodated with water, soap, towels, combs, brushes, blacking, &c.

Curious and Dangerous Freak of an Ox.—On Monday morning, an ox, driven with others from Smithfield, suddenly entered the passage of a house, No. 1, in a court opposite the east end of St. Sepulchre's Church, and making its way towards the kitchen stairs, they suddenly gave way, the animal rolling into an outer kitchen, in the room adjoining to which Mrs. Harbottle, the occupant, was sitting at the time, and two children, also, were in a closet, against the door of which the ox was lying. The screams of the children soon brought several persons to their assistance, by whom they and Mrs. Harbottle were speedily rescued. Every effort was then made to remove the ox. A bricklayer being sent for, he advised the only means by which the ox could be extricated was by taking up the ironwork of the area, taking up the stonework in the court, and excavating for several feet across the court. A number of men were accordingly set to work, and ultimately, by means of planks and pulleys, they succeeded in getting the animal up.

County Rates.—On Wednesday, a deputation of members of Parliament, and representatives of the metropolitan parochial boards and members of provincial poor-law unions, waited upon Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, Downing-street, for the purpose of drawing the attention of Government to the necessity of introducing some measure during the ensuing session of Parliament, whereby the representative principle might regulate the boards controlling and administering the county rates. The deputation, introduced by Mr. Wilson Patten, was most courteously received by his Lordship and Sir George Grey. Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Williams; Mr. Charles Dixon, of Meadow Hall, Rotherham; Mr. John Livesay, of Preston, and several other gentlemen, having addressed his Lordship, Lord John Russell said, that, although he concurred in the opinion so very generally expressed, that rate-payers of counties should be placed on the same footing as the rate-payers of boroughs by the Municipal Act, which was on the principle of taxation and representation, yet it did not appear to him that any particular "movement" had been made with the exception of Lancashire. Lord Dudley Stuart assured his Lordship, that, after such an expression, a "movement" would be made in the metropolitan parishes, and that the House of Commons, during the next session of Parliament, would be inundated with petitions. The deputation then retired.

Foreign Hops.—Two arrivals, of 25 bales each, of hops, have taken place from Antwerp, the growth of Belgium, which are officially declared to have been imported *in transitu* to another foreign country. No importations of hops from abroad into this country, for home consumption, are taking place at the present time.

The late Burglary at the Regent's Park.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Saturday last, William Dyson, John Mitchell, and James Mahon, *alias* Hollendale, were brought to trial on an indictment charging them with burglariously beraking and entering the dwelling-house of James Holford, and stealing a portion of a candelabrum, his property. The prisoner Mitchell had his arm in a sling, and appeared to be still severely suffering from the effects of the injury he received on the night of the burglary. This prisoner, and Dyson, pleaded guilty to the charge. Mahon pleaded not guilty. The circumstances of the case are so fresh in the public memory, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. After a lengthened trial, Mahon was found guilty, and the three prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life.

Escape of a Prisoner from the Model Prison, Pentonville.—On Sunday night, one of the prisoners in this establishment made his escape. The name of the missing man is Hackett, who was, at the commencement of the present year, committed for trial from the Marlborough-street police-office, for a most daring robbery in Bond-street, and who afterwards made his escape from the lock-up cell in the rear of the court, where he was temporarily confined. He was not again apprehended, until, on the morning of the Epsom Derby day, he was taken on London-bridge by John Storey, 414, City police, who, in his endeavours to effect his capture, was, it will be remembered, nearly killed by Hackett. For this offence Hackett was tried and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. From Newgate he was sent to the Penitentiary; from whence, in consequence of his trying to escape, he was removed to the Model Prison, Pentonville, as a more secure place of confinement, and from which it was thought it would be impossible for him to escape. He, however, did escape on the above night, with only his shirt and trousers on, during the time the prisoners were being mustered for chapel. How he got out of the prison without attracting notice is at present a mystery. The fellow seems so certain of his security from re-apprehension, that in the course of Monday night he sent a letter, through the post, addressed to the governor, the contents of which, it is said, are to the following effect:—

Monday, Dec. 2, 1850.

George Hackett presents his compliments to the governor of the Model Prison, Pentonville, and begs to apprise him of his happy escape from the gaol. He was in excellent health, and could assure the governor that it would be useless for his men to pursue him; that he was quite safe, and in a few days intended to proceed to the Continent to recruit his health.

Two Children Killed with Godfrey's Cordial.—On Saturday an inquest was held by Mr. Carter, at the Rose public-house, Camberwell, to inquire into the deaths of two infants, the children of a man and woman named Buckley, who resided in Edmund-street, Camberwell. The father was a journeyman carpenter. A few days since, the children being very restless, the mother sent for a pennyworth of Godfrey's Cordial, and administered about a third of a teaspoonful to each. They soon fell into a deep sleep, and remained so until the mother became alarmed and sent for Mr. Flowers, a surgeon, who stated that they were suffering from the effects of a narcotic. He administered the usual antidotes, but notwithstanding every effort the children expired. The jury returned a verdict, "That the children died from the effects of Godfrey's Cordial, administered by the mother inadvertently." They also strongly condemned the use of this medicine.

Births and Deaths.—The total number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30:—Males, 773; females, 709: total, 1482. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 453; females, 408: total, 861. The average births of five corresponding weeks in 1845-49, is 1280. The return of deaths shows that the sudden increase which was announced in the last bill of mortality has been followed by a more remarkable decrease. The following numbers show the fluctuations in the returns during the four weeks of November:—921, 908, 1016, and in the week ending last Saturday, 861. The average of the ten weeks corresponding to last, in the years 1840-49, was 1067, which, if corrected for increase of population, is 1164; the 861 deaths registered last week are, therefore, less than the corrected average by 303. It will be seen, from a statement of deaths in three periods of life, that the young, middle-aged, and persons of advanced years now participate in an improved state of health:—

	Last Week.	Average of ten corresponding Weeks (1840-49).
From birth to 15 years	410	503
15 years to 60	289	344
60 and upwards	162	218

But, notwithstanding the great decrease in the present return, as compared with that of the previous week, it appears that in the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases the number remains nearly the same. The aggregate of fatal cases by epidemics was in the preceding week 203, in the last 195; whereas in affections of the respiratory organs, the number, which rose to 201, has now fallen to 160. Consumption, which stands in the tubercular class, was 111, and in the following week declined to 96. "Convulsions," which carried off in the previous week 44 children, was recorded last week as the cause of death to 35; and while 48 persons died of "Age," only 24 cases this week are placed under this head. Between the 21st and 28th of November 8 pensioners died in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, in most cases of paralysis or apoplexy. Last week, the deaths from small-pox amounted to 14, all amongst children; and, though it is still below the average, the disease appears to be making progress in the metropolis. In Marylebone, in different houses of a single sub-district, that of Christchurch, no fewer than 6 deaths occurred from "variola, natural," in the week; and the registrars repeatedly mention facts to prove that the children of the working classes, in many cases, are not protected against the disease, owing to prejudice entertained against vaccination. Measles carried off last week 25 children, and it is stated to have broken out in the Pancras Workhouse (Camden-town sub-district); scarlatina carried off 30; and 47 persons of various ages died of typhus. Diarrhœa has now declined to 13; and no case of cholera was registered. Intemperance was fatal to 3 persons; in one case by producing disease, in another by an embrocation taken internally by a man when in a state of intoxication. In the third case, that of a woman who died suddenly without medical attendant, it is stated that "she had frequently been known to drink a pint and a half of raw spirits in a day. A day or two before her death she drank seven quarterns of rum, whilst she did not consume a shilling's worth of food in the week."

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer on Sunday was only 28·987 in. It gradually rose till Thursday, when it was 30.117, and it was above 30 in. on the two following days. The mean of the week was 29.595 in. The mean temperature, which was 51 degrees on Sunday, continued to fall during the week, and on Saturday was only 38·8 degrees, when it was about 10 degrees below the average. The mean of the week was 40·5 degrees. The mean temperature was below the average of the same days in seven years, on every day except Sunday and Monday. On the last four days the wind was generally in the north or north-east. The horizontal movement of the air on Sunday was 420 miles, and on the same day the greatest pressure on the square foot was 191b.

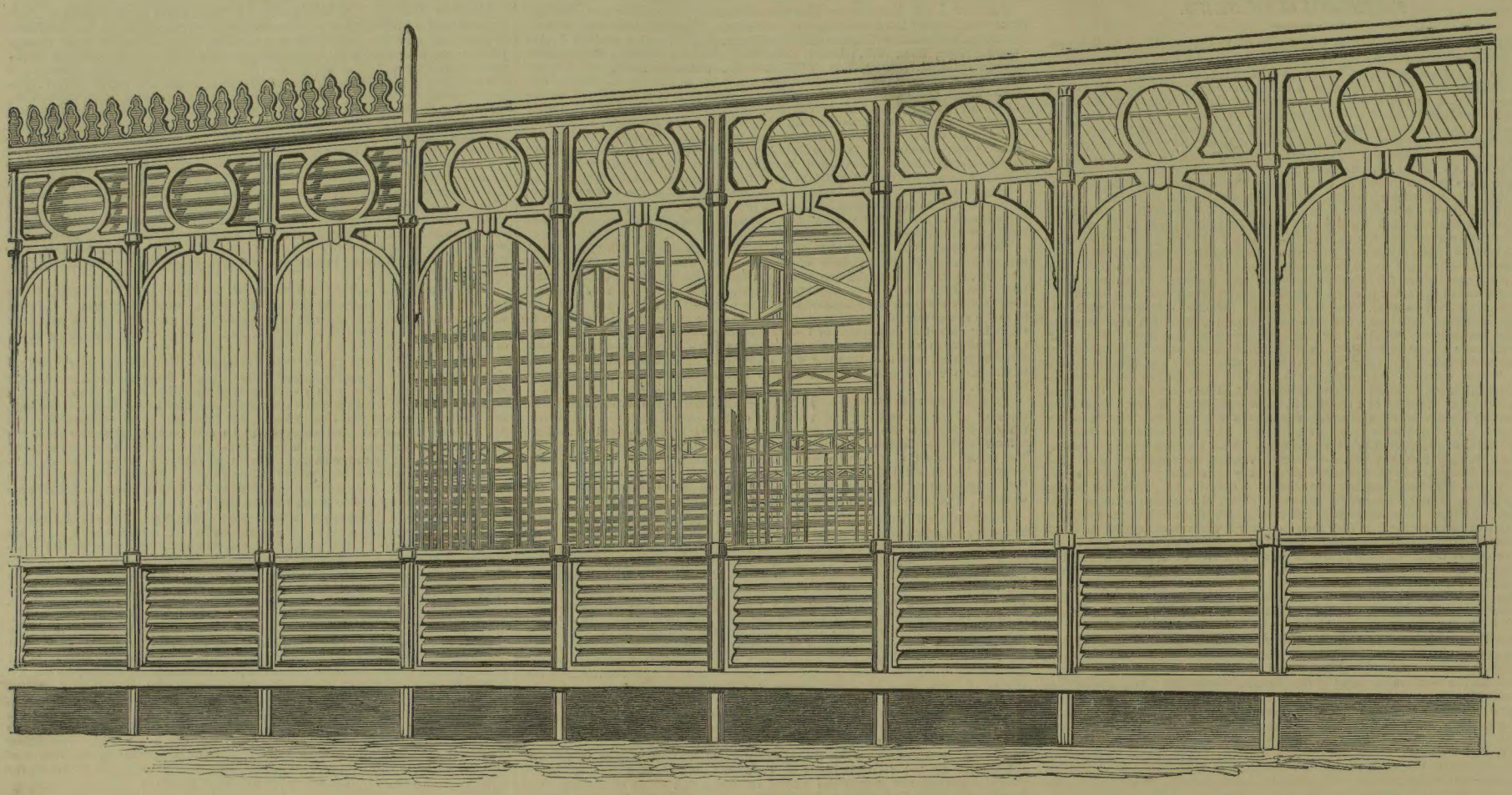
Law of Lunacy.—We understand, that, at the instance of the American Government, Dr. Forbes Winslow is actively engaged in preparing an analysis of the English Law of Lunacy. Dr. Winslow is also requested to make any suggestions that may occur to him in the course of his enquiry relative to an amendment of the said law. We trust, when Dr. Winslow's labours are brought to a conclusion, that the result of his investigation will be submitted to the British Government, in order that they might adopt any valuable suggestions it may contain for an amendment of our own defective laws, in regard to the arrest and detention of persons said to be insane.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The newly-appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, who sailed from New York on the 16th ult. in the steam-ship *Baltic*, has arrived in England. His object in leaving America is to receive the *pallium* from the hands of Pope Pius IX. at Rome. The scene of the departure of his Lordship from New York, is described as very animated, the quays, ships, &c. in the harbour, being crowded with people, who loudly cheered the Archbishop.

On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, a brilliant purplish meteor, with a yellowish red tail, crossed the firmament from north to south, passing over Aberdeen, a few degrees eastward of the zenith. About midway in its progress it shot out horizontally, and nearly at a right angle to the line of its wake, a small fiery ball, which disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

Triple Birth.—On the 27th ult., Mary Tonks, of No. 10, Upper Victoria-road, Holloway, the wife of a journeyman house-painter, was delivered of three fine boys; the eldest is the largest, the youngest is the least, and with the mother are doing well. Out of 15,000 births registered in the above district during 13 years, this is the first occurrence of the kind; and it is somewhat singular that on the same and following day notices of twins were sent to the registrar.

A temperance meeting at St. Hyacinthe, Lower Canada, recently excited the people so much against drunkenness, that a mob collected, proceeded to a building occupied as a brewery and distillery, owned by Mr. Phillips, of Laprairie, and entirely demolished it, smashing everything they could lay their hands on. Similar outrages were committed at a neighbouring tavern, and further mischief was threatened.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—PORTION OF THE SOUTH FRONT.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(*Continued from page* 428.)

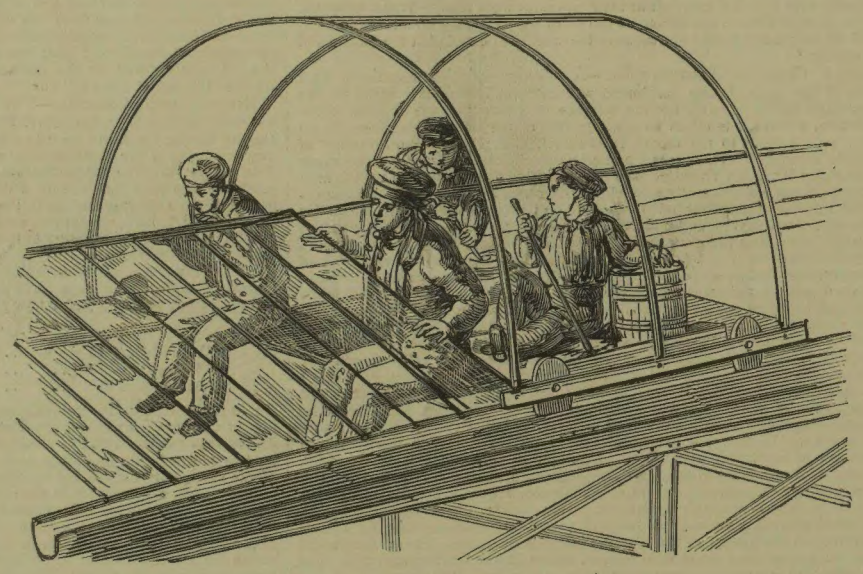
THE SOUTH FRONT.

The South Front of the "Industrial Palace," towards the Kensington-road, a *View of part of which* we here present to our readers, when completed, will present upon the whole rather a pleasing elevation, although unbroken throughout by any material projection, either in *plan* or *section*. The whole surface, however, being subdivided into panels, and surmounted by open fanlights, and crowned with an ornamental frieze, relieves the eye of all monotonous appearance.

The intended "grassy" slope, inclining from the level of the floor towards the carriage drive, will add apparent height to the south elevation.

The principal entrance, nearly opposite to the "Prince of Wales's Gate," will open at once into the large and beautiful transept, which, on account of the situation of the stately trees, which it is intended to protect, is not placed centrally between the east and the west end of the building, being *forty-eight feet* nearer to the *western* than to the *eastern elevation*. In the whole length of the South Front there are altogether seventy-eight cast-iron columns, placed, as in the interior of the building, at intervals of *twenty-four feet* from centre to centre. Each of these columns stands on an extended base of the same material, three feet in length, and *one foot six inches* in width, but tapering in plan towards either extremity, and the whole being strengthened by two vertical flanges. The bases all rest on concrete foundations, as mentioned in a former description, the thickness of such artificial support depending on the depth at which the gravel is found.

From the level of the floor to the line of the top of the columns, the general height is 22 feet 2 inches; whereas, from the level of the floor to the surface of the ground beneath, the vertical dimensions vary with the inclination of the ground, which has a general fall of one in 280 feet from west to east. Between every external iron column there are two intermediate framed deal semi-columns, corresponding externally with the form of those of iron, but internally being faced up with $\frac{3}{4}$-*inch* deal. At the level of the floor, a fir sill 9 inches in width by 3 inches in thickness, *weathered* externally, to throw off the rain, runs longitudinally all round the building, into which are framed the intermediate wooden semi-columns. It is proper to observe that these intermediate columns, having no weight to carry, are more for ornament than use. The supports of the intermediate semi-columns consist of deal struts 13 *inches* in width by 3 *inches* in thickness, the whole being properly wedged up from the ground.



GLAZING WAGGON.

At a height of *four feet three inches* from the top of the sill is another piece of timber, which may, perhaps, be termed a head-plate to the lower tier of ventilators: this plate is *nine inches* in width and *four inches* in thickness, and weathered externally, as the sill. When the glass building was first talked of, it was intended that the whole of the exterior should be filled in with glass between the columns; but, on a little consideration, the Commissioners found out, that, besides *counter space*, they would also require *wall space* for the exhibition of a great variety of articles which can only be seen to advantage in an upright position, as draperies, cloths, carpets, maps, charts, paper-hangings, &c.; and it is now discovered that this wall space will be made available for many articles intended for the floor or counters, as the space applied for for the latter is more than double that which has been provided. Instead of glass, therefore, the ground-floor will be entirely enclosed with matched and beaded vertical deal boarding, ploughed and tongued, to keep it air and water tight. The lower ends of the boarding rest on the *top plate* of the lower tier of ventilators, being secured to a horizontal splayed fillet of deal, which extends throughout between the columns, and with the inside of which it is flush.

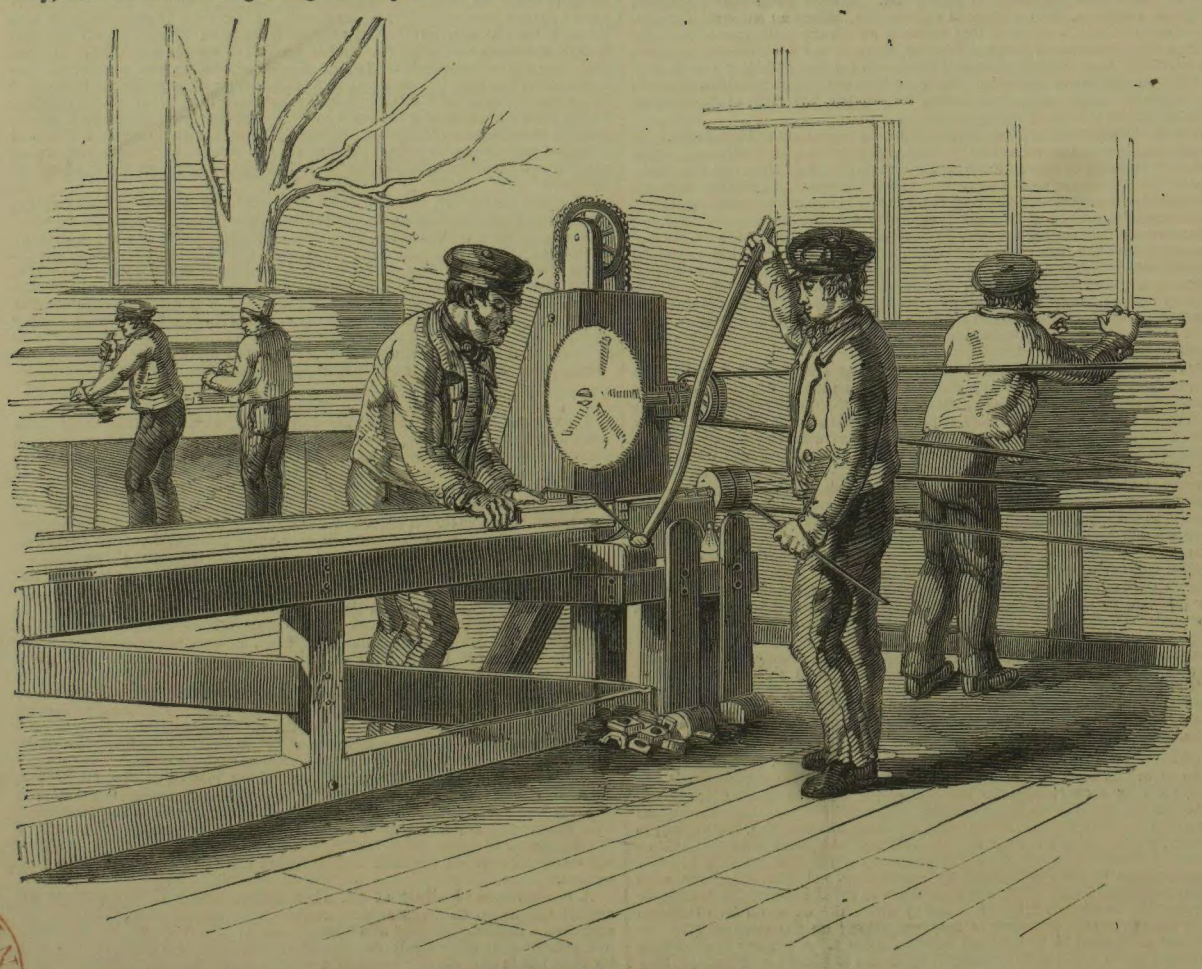
At top, the boarding is properly secured to a head-plate, and intermediately by three lines of bevelled ledges, running horizontally between the columns; these ledges are $6\frac{1}{2}$ *inches* in width; the whole being completely united by screw-bolts, with iron plates in front of the ledges.

GLAZING WAGGON.

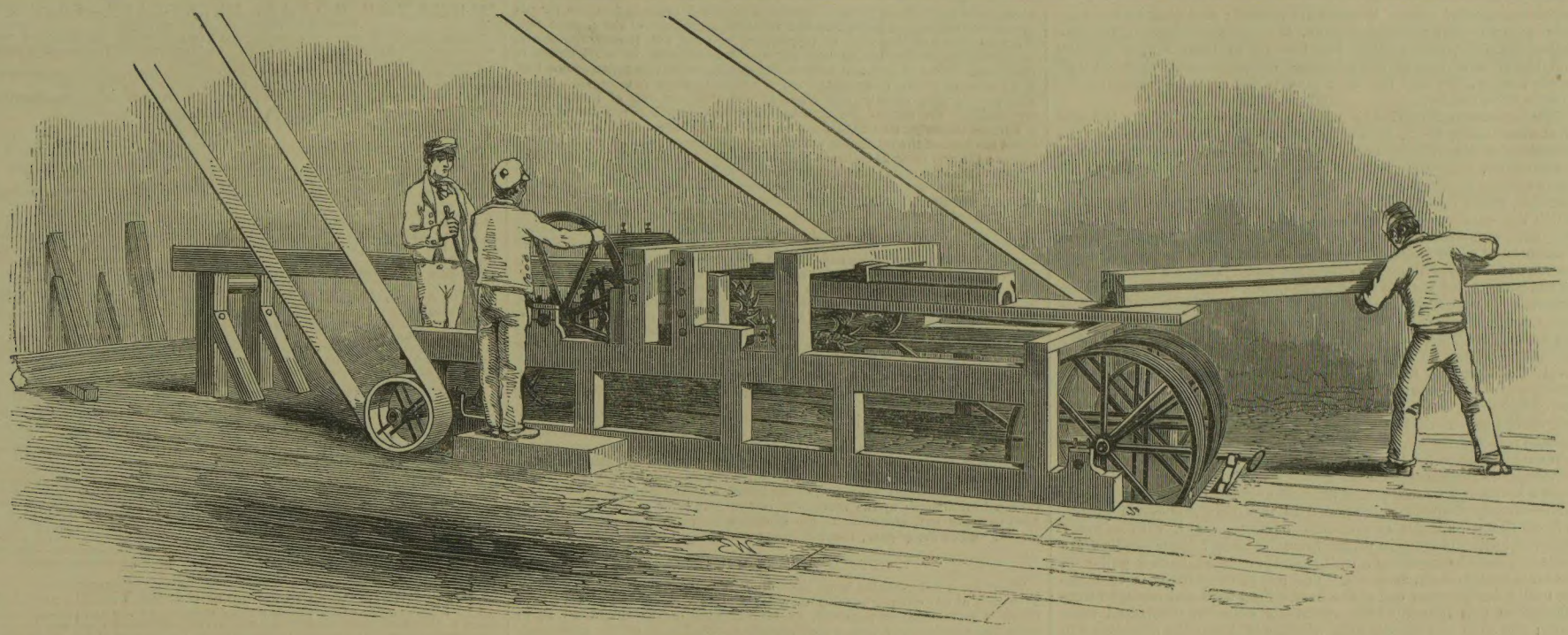
But few words are required, in addition to the *view of the glazing waggon*, to make our readers acquainted with the simplicity of this contrivance. Taking advantage of the continuous lines of longitudinal gutters, covered waggons have been constructed for the use of the glaziers in bad weather, each mounted on four wooden wheels, which run on the bottom of the gutters as the wheels of the old coal-waggons in the North of England ran on the wooden or iron trams before the introduction of the edge-rail; on either side of the platform of the waggon is a box for the glass—being *eight* feet wide, there is sufficient space on the platform for two or three men to work at the same time. In the View, the tarpaulin or canvas covering is not shown.

MACHINERY FOR FINISHING SASH-BARS, RIDGE-PIECES, AND GUTTERS.

We have already (at page 401) described the machinery by which the sash-bars, skylight-bars, and ridge-pieces for the skylights are cut out of *nine-inch* planks, by machinery, at the Phœnix Saw-Mills, near the Regent's Park. We now proceed to show the further progress of a sash-bar to its completion, which is effected at the works of the Great Exhibition, a representation of which is given on the present page. In order, however, to present our readers with a clear view of the interesting machinery employed for the purpose, we must first mention the power employed to give motion to such machinery. As in every other part of the works the utmost skill is displayed with regard to economising power, so in the disposition of the machinery in connexion with the steam-power employed, and which we are about to describe, considerable ingenuity is visible throughout. The engine, calculated at *eight horse*-power (equal to the collective force of *forty-four men*), is on the locomotive principle, working with steam at a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch. The boiler (placed *east* and *west*) is furnished with twenty-seven 2-inch copper tubes, placed horizontally, coke being the fuel chiefly used. Two horizontal cylinders of six inches diameter, with pistons moving twelve inches forward and backward, and which is called *the stroke*, and having proper cranks and connections, give motion to two vertical fly-wheels, each of four feet diameter, and placed one on either side of the chimney end of the boiler. From the fly-wheel on the *north* side of the engine a gutta-percha band of two inches in width passes round the driving-pulley of a circular saw of ten inches diameter, which projects sufficiently above the level of the bench, in a slot of which it is fixed in proper bearings, to cut out wooden fillets and other portions of wood-work, either from planks or scantling timber, as may, from time to time, be required. Three men are required for this particular service: the first is the carrier of the materials to and from the bench or table; the second places and adjusts them on the bench close to the saw, and also attends to the bands, &c.; and the third removes them from the table when cut. Another gutta-percha band, of the same size as that already mentioned, passes from the *twin* fly-wheel on the south side of the engine to the *first* of a *series of pulleys* which rotate on the principal shaft. This shaft is placed horizontally, and at right angles to the direction of the engine. A third gutta-percha band passes from the first of the series of pulleys which alter the direction of the power, to the driving-pulley of a circular saw of twenty inches diameter, forming part of a compound piece of machinery by which three distinct operations are performed; viz. cutting the ridge-pieces

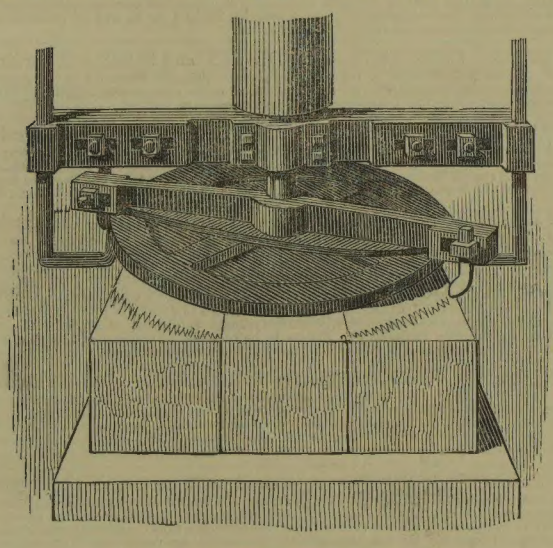


THE SASH-BAR FINISHING MACHINE.



THE GUTTER-CUTTING MACHINE.

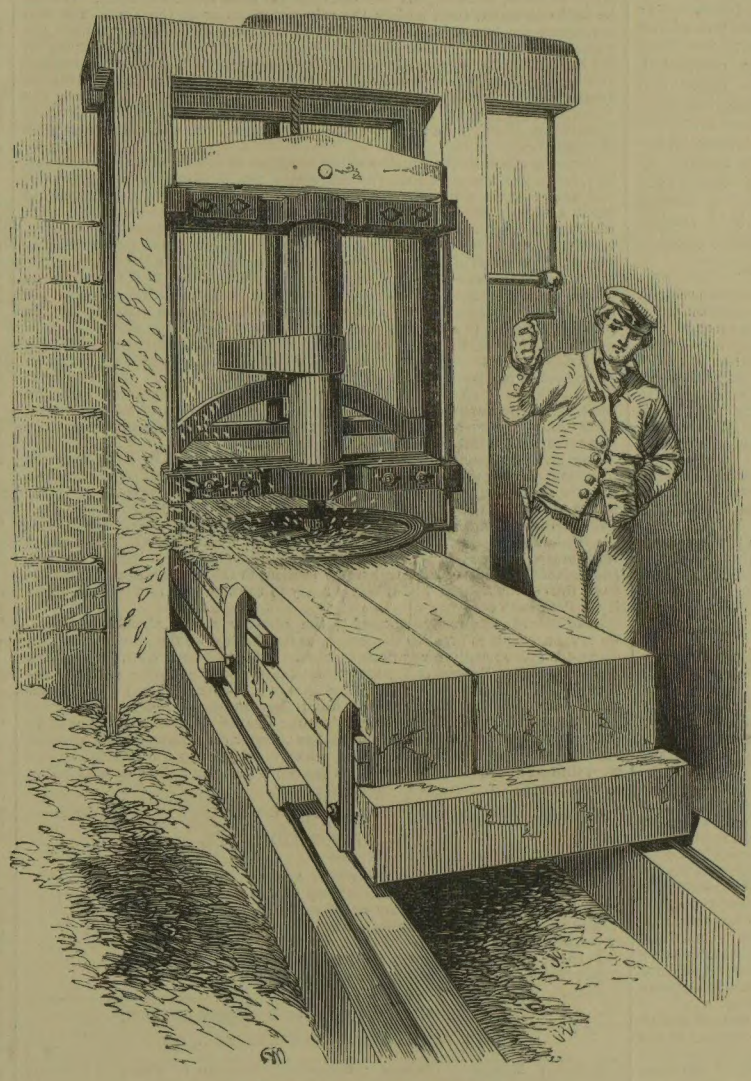
and gutters to their proper length, cutting out semicircular pieces at ends of gutters to receive the rain-water heads, and drilling holes in the ends of gutter-pieces to receive the dowells. The first of these operations is performed by the circular saw, which is moveable in a vertical plane by means of a sliding plate, properly balanced by a counter weight attached to a chain passing over an iron pulley, which is fixed at the top of a strong frame of wood. By means of a hand lever the saw is either brought down to a proper position for cutting off the ends of the ridge-pieces or gutters, or for performing the second operation already alluded to, viz. cutting out semicircular pieces from the ends of the gutters. This second operation is effected by means of two short blades or cutters, attached to the front face of the circular saw, and projecting one inch and a half from



CIRCULAR PLANE.—SHOWING CUTTER.

its face. In order that the gutters and ridge-pieces may be cut off to their proper length, they are placed on the top of a long trussed supporting frame, by means of a jointed hold-fast of iron at that end of the supporting frame opposite to the saw, the ridge-piece or gutter to be cut is firmly secured; and by a hinged gauge-plate, also of iron, the timbers are cut off to their exact length; and as soon as one end has been cut off the other is easily brought round to undergo a similar operation, as the timber rests, mid-way, on a horizontal swivel plate, having two upright cheeks, between which it is moved round.

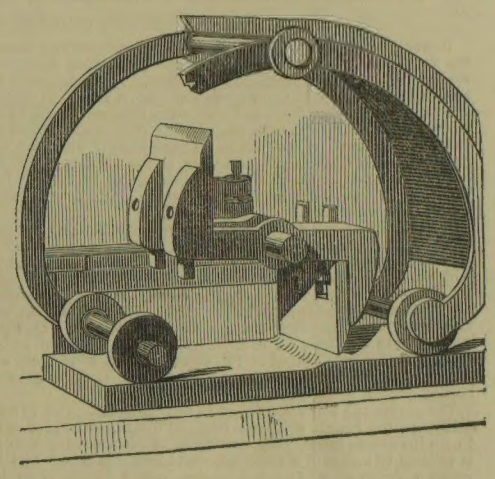
When the *third* operation, viz. that of drilling, is to be performed, the saw is moved upwards, so that the ends of the ridge-pieces or gutters to be perforated may be brought close to



CIRCULAR PLANING MACHINE.

the drills, which are placed one above the other at the proper interval: a man at the *other* end of the timber pushes it forward against the two drills, which rotate at the same time. Motion is communicated to the drills by means of a band from the principal pulley shaft, which passes round the driving pulley of the upper drill. The lower drill is made to revolve by means of a pinion on the stock of the upper drill: thus the two double holes are made simultaneously at one end of the ridge or gutter pieces; and immediately afterwards, those at the other end are formed.

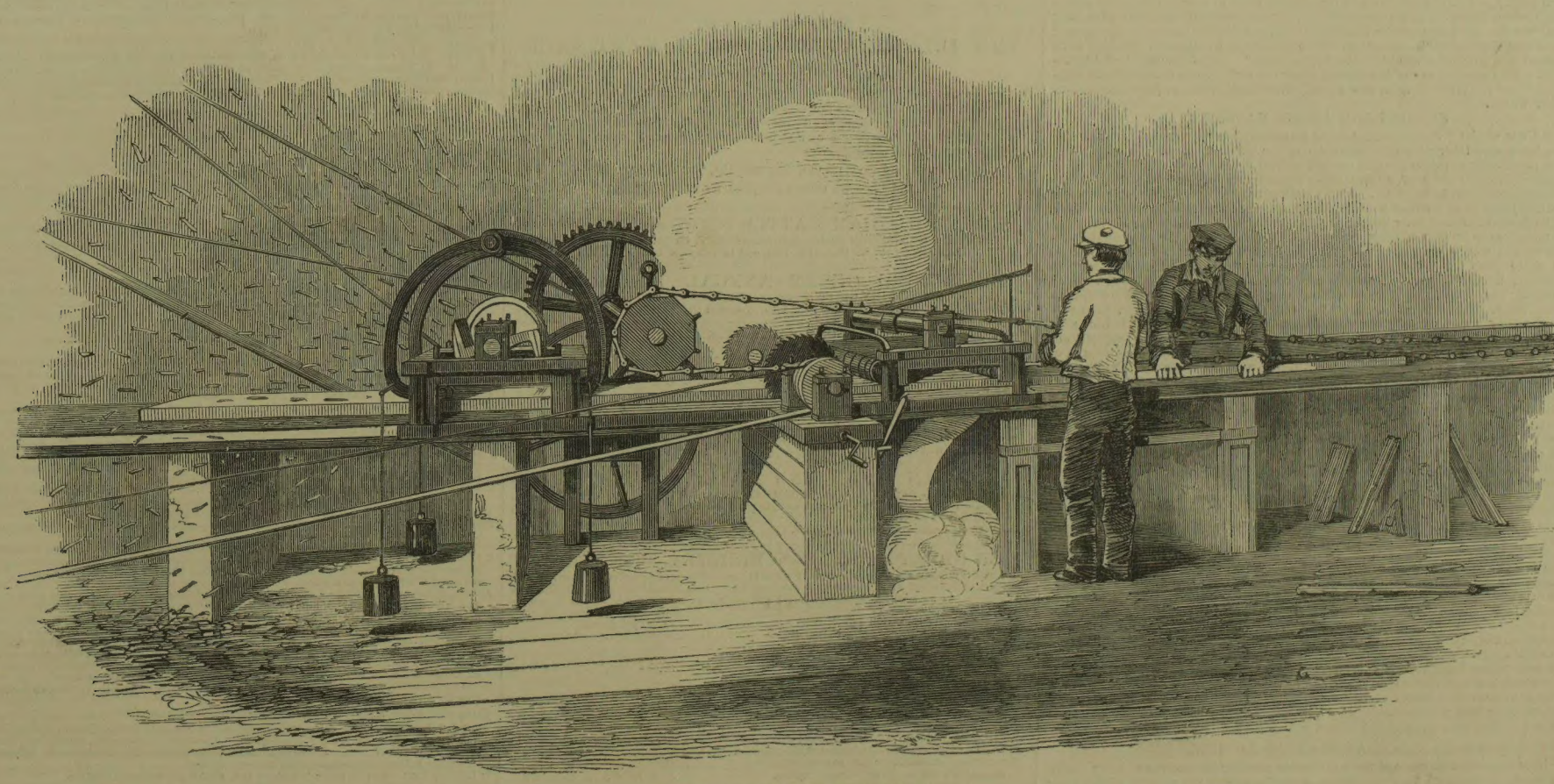
We now come to the process of finishing off the sky-light bars, which are delivered at the works from the



THE ADZE.

Phœnix Saw-Mills with each end cut off square. The first thing on their arrival at the works is to cause them to undergo a thorough examination as to their freedom from sap, shakes, and other defects.

On a saw-table, conveniently placed with respect to the communication of power, to give motion to the saws, are placed together *thirty* common sash-bars, which rest on a horizontal moveable traversing frame, to which they are properly secured by an adjustable bar. This frame is moved forward towards the saws by a man standing at the *west* end of the table, the saws being so placed that both ends of the *series* of *bars* may be cut off simultaneously. Two leathern straps passing from pulleys on the main shaft already mentioned, and passing round the driving-pulleys of the saws, give motion thereto, that on the *north* side of the table, to an inclined circular saw of fourteen inches diameter, by



ADZING AND PLANING MACHINERY.

which the *bevelled* ends of the bars are formed; and that on the *south* side, to two vertical circular saws, the exterior being of fourteen inches diameter, and cutting the bars off to their proper length; and the interior one, of eleven inches diameter, making a cut half across the bar, but still leaving a *longitudinal cut* to be made in order to form the shoulder.

The bars are next carried to a bench, removed a little to the east of the saw-table, when, by a simple but ingenious contrivance (the invention of Mr. Wilson, one of the superintendents of the works), the shoulder, with the requisite bevel of that end of the bar which abuts against the gutter, is performed at one operation. This little machine, which is constructed of iron, consists of a rounded handle, which the workman holds in his left hand. The handle is two inches and three-quarters in length, from which project two jaws, nine-sixteenths of an inch apart, made to fit into the ends of the grooves intended to receive the glass; between these jaws is a knife, which, by the pressure of the workman's hand, cuts off the square piece, the cross-cut for which is previously made by the smaller of the vertical saws above described. On the right-hand side of this machine is a second but moveable knife, which, including its handle, is five inches and a half in length. This knife, or blade, moves on a small pivot, fixed at the top end of the machine, and is placed at the proper angle for removing the bevelled piece to complete the gutter end of the bar. Two men attend to this operation: one to place the bars on the bench, ready for the operation, and to remove them when finished; and the other, to attend to the operation itself.

We now come to the last stage in the progress of a skylight bar previously to its being painted.

On a horizontal bench, placed at right angles to the main pulley-shaft—already frequently mentioned in this description—are placed, in front thereof, a series of *four-inch* driving pulleys, with as many horizontal drills turning in proper brass bearings: these pulleys are made to rotate by means of a leather strap, or band, from a pulley on the main pulley-shaft, as above. The use of these drills is to make the nail-holes at either end of the bars. Four boys and one man were engaged at this branch of the operations when we examined their work: the man superintends the whole, and keeps the machinery in order; while the boys each attend to one drill. There are additional drills on this and another bench, if required by a great press of work. Opposite to each of the *operators* is a wooden traversing plate, working in the direction of its corresponding drill: the lower end of the bar, resting on this traversing plate, is pushed forward with it against the drill, until the requisite perforation is entirely completed. While one end of the bar is being bored, the other end rests in an inclined position against a wooden rail placed longitudinally above the pulleys, having as many sinkings thereon as there are drills. The wooden rail, to which it is secured by a fillet, projects from an inclined frame of the same material firmly secured to the bench. At the outer end of one of the driving pulleys is a *cutting cup*, also the invention of Mr. Wilson, by which the ends of the wooden dowels, three inches in length, are rounded off, merely by being held therein by a workman or boy during the revolutions of the pulley.

MACHINERY FOR CUTTING OUT GUTTERS, &c.

It would be exceedingly curious and highly interesting, to ascertain precisely the aggregate of power employed in the preparation for, and construction of, the Great Industrial Museum in Hyde-Park. This could only be accomplished by obtaining returns of the numbers of men, horses, and steam-engines, from the various foundries, mills, and workshops engaged in the execution of any of the works, in addition to those employed in Hyde-Park. One of the busy workshops alluded to above, and which we have already witnessed, is situate near to the Thames, at Chelsea, and is known as the Chelsea Wharf Saw-Mills, which have been taken by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., chiefly for the construction of what have been called the "Paxton Gutters." A section of a similar gutter is shown at page 386.

We desire in these descriptions to give our readers a clear insight into every piece of machinery, and every ingenious contrivance worthy of notice, in order that they may be enabled readily to estimate the very great amount of skill which is brought to bear in furtherance of the great international design.

The power employed at the Chelsea Saw-Mills to give motion to the various machines chiefly used in preparing the timber for, and in cutting out the three-way or Paxton gutters, is that of an oscillating high-pressure engine, estimated to do the work of 20 horses, or 110 men; in addition to which, there are 40 men engaged at this establishment, 20 of them working by day, and the rest by night, so that the machinery is kept almost constantly in motion.

The engine and boiler are placed in the basement. The cylinder is 20 inches diameter; the length of stroke being 30 inches, and the pressure of steam 45 lb. on the square inch. The conversion of reciprocating into circular motion is effected by means of a crank attached to the end of the first shaft, on which rotate a fly-wheel of 12 feet diameter, and a pinion of 39 inches diameter. From the fly-wheel, motion is communicated to the main pulley-shaft on the first-floor by means of a strong leather cross-band, of 10 inches in width, which passes through the floor, and over a friction-roller, to the driving-pulley of the main shaft, from which power is given off to a circular planing machine, and also to the gutter machines on the first-floor; whilst two vertical saws, on the ground-floor, and a second planing and adzing machine on the first-floor, are set in motion through the medium of a *second* shaft in the basement. We shall endeavour, in the first place, to trace the working through this second shaft, which is caused to rotate by means of a pinion of 25 inches diameter, worked into by a pinion of 39 inches diameter, at the end of the engine crank-shaft already mentioned; thus, the speed of the second shaft is nearly doubled. On this second shaft are two driving-pulleys, each of 54 inches diameter, from which two bands pass in the direction of the length of the building, and at right angles to the two shafts in the basement, to two pulleys, each of 24 inches diameter, which, in connexion with cranks, re-convert the circular into reciprocating motion for the purpose of moving the two vertical saws, which saws are used for cutting deals into planks for various uses in the galleries and other parts of the great building.

By the two vertical saws, 40 cuts, each of 21 feet in length, and 11 inches in depth, are effected in 10 hours, which gives a total length of 1680 feet in the 20 working hours.

At the end of the *second* shaft, in the basement, is a third pulley of 54 inches diameter, by which motion is communicated to the "planing and adzing machine," on the first-floor, by means of a band passing round a 48-inch pulley on the upper shaft, from a 24-inch pulley, on which, a little removed from the 48-inch pulley, a strap passes down to the ground-floor, in order to turn, by means of a 12-inch pulley, a large circular saw, placed vertically in front of a long deal bench. By this saw the half-baulks of timber (12⅝ inches by 5½ inches), as delivered at the mills, are cut nearly to the size of the timbers intended to be formed into lengths of solid "three-way gutters." Although this is the principal work executed at the saw-bench, other saws of various diameters are substituted for the large circular saw already mentioned, when required for various other works.

PLANING AND ADZING MACHINERY.

A View of the "Planing and Adzing Machinery" is represented at page 433. We have also inserted a representation of the solid stock with the two adzes. The machinery requisite for this twofold operation is fixed on a long deal bench, breast-high from the floor, supported on square deal legs and cross-bearers, the whole being about 23 feet long. At the back of the bench is a longitudinal rail of deal, adjustable by vertical iron guides or fences, by which the boards, planks, or battens are kept in their proper position on the bench, while passing forward to undergo the process of planing and *thicknessing*. One of the attendants, who places the planks on the bench, also presses his hand against the outer edge, so as to keep the other edge close to the fence. One plank follows close to another, until a given number are completed. The plank is pulled forward towards the planes by means of an endless chain composed of 6-inch open links. This chain passes, at one end of the bench, over a 9-inch vertical pulley running in proper bearings placed in an upright frame of wood; and, at the other end, the links fit into eight tappets, which project from a solid circular wheel of the same diameter as that of the pulley: by means of proper *dogs*, or claws, the planks are connected with the chain. When the first plank to be planed reaches the roller-carriage, which is above the planes, it passes under six pressure-rollers, each of 5½ inches diameter, the whole being adjusted by a lever and weight. Beneath the roller-carriage are set in the bench three planes, each at an angle of about 5 degrees, by which the under surface of the plank or batten is thoroughly planed. The plank is then carried forward to be cut (if required) to its proper width, by means of two vertical saws, one on either side of the bench, and adjusted to the required gauge. A little beyond the saws is a solid two-armed stout iron stock (as seen in the separate View); to the end of each arm is attached an adze, 10½ inches long, and 4½ inches wide. These two adzes rotate together, and remove the uneven parts of the upper surface of the plank or batten; the plank is kept down to this part of the bench by two pressure rollers.

We have now only to show how this twofold machine is set in motion. From the 48-inch pulley at the end of the shaft on the first-floor, a band passes upwards to a pulley of 24 inches diameter, running in proper bearings near to the roof: on the shaft of this pulley is a wooden drum of 34 inches diameter and 42 inches long. From the drum a band passes in an inclined direction downwards to a 9½-inch pulley, which gives circular motion to the saws. From a 9-inch pulley on the axle of the drum, motion is communicated to the adzes—first by a band to a pulley of 24 inches diameter, and thence, by another band, from a 12-inch pulley, on the same axle as the 24-inch pulley, to a pulley of 33 inches diameter, in the same vertical plane as the centre line of the axle of the adzes. This last-mentioned pulley gives motion to a 12-inch pinion, working into a spur-wheel of 24 inches diameter, and on whose spindle the solid stock of the adzes rotates. Two men and one boy attend to this part of the machinery.

CIRCULAR PLANING MACHINE.

Here is another instance of the contractors availing themselves of every useful appliance to facilitate their operations, notwithstanding the novelty of this ingenious invention. In very many instances, novelty is made the excuse for not using some of the most important and valuable inventions of the present day. We were informed that this, as represented at page 433, is only the second machine of the kind which has been put up. It is patented by W. Furness, of Liverpool. When in action, it requires the attendance of two men and one boy. The planes, or cutters (a separate View of which is given at page 433), rotate with considerable velocity, and plane at one time one side of three "quarter baulks;" the cutters are attached to a cross-arm between the uprights of a frame somewhat similar to a vertical saw frame. The height of this frame above the level of the traversing platform is 3 feet 6 inches, and its width 2 feet 5½ inches; the arm being 24 inches in length. Each cutter is in len th 3½ inches from the top to the edge of its blade, and ⅞ of an inch wide. On the spindle of a vertical pulley 23 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, placed centrally between the uprights of the frame, is carried the cross-arm to which the cutters are attached. At the bottom of the vertical 6-inch pulley, and in the same spindle, is a horizontal circular solid disc plate, 22 inches in diameter, by which the timbers to be planed are kept down close to the traversing frame, while subjected to the operation of planing. The vertical pulley and disc are adjusted by means of a screw working vertically into a fixed nut: this screw is moved through the medium of a 12-inch horizontal pulley, placed at the top of its spindle. From the 12-inch pulley a band passes horizontally to a second pulley of 6 inches diameter, which is fixed above the level of the cross-head of the frame of the machine. Motion is given to the whole by a handle at the bottom of a vertical spindle, which works in proper bearings fixed to one of the uprights of the frame. The vertical 6-inch pulley which rotates with the disc is moved by a band passing round a 17-inch pulley, on the spindle of which is a 12-inch pulley; this latter being in communication with a 32-inch pulley, fixed at the end of the principal shaft on the first-floor.

The timbers to be planed by the machine are placed on the top of a traversing stage, which is moved in either direction by a rack and pinion, the rack being fixed under the whole length of the stage; iron slides, 2 feet apart, are placed on the two longitudinal bearers of the supporting frame, on which the traversing stage moves in either direction. When the traversing stage is to be set in motion, an apparatus, consisting of two levers, a connecting-rod, and a clutch, is brought into play; by the movement of the first lever either to the right hand or to the left, according to the direction in which it is required to be moved. When *out of gear*, the first lever remains in a vertical position.

GUTTER-CUTTING MACHINE.

When the quarter-baulks have been brought to an even surface on all sides by means of the circular planing machine already described, and a View of which is represented at page 433, as also a View of the machinery about to be described—they are conveyed towards the *feed* end of the gutter-cutting machines; for there is a duplicate machine in readiness, in case of accidents to the first, or in case the work could not be prosecuted sufficiently fast. Hitherto, however, the one machine has been found sufficient. It must be borne in mind, that, besides the rain-water gutter in the top of the timber, there are two inclined gutters cut in the sides of the gutter timber, the purpose of which, as already stated at page 386, is for receiving and carrying off the condensed vapour from the inside of the glass of the skylights. When finished as to cross section, the three-way gutter is 5 inches in width, and 6 inches in depth: the top or rain-water gutter being 3 inches wide, and 2½ deep; and the "condensation gutters" each 1 inch deep, and half an inch in width. The whole operation of giving it the form as above is performed by this very ingenious piece of machinery.

Motion is given to the gutter-cutting machine by means of two 48-inch pulleys, turning on the main shaft running across the building on the first-floor; that nearest to the engine driving the feed-rollers by means of a strap passing round a 24-inch driving pulley, on the axle of which is a cone pulley, from which an endless rope passes to a grooved open iron pulley of 36 inches diameter, turning on a vertical plane, and in the axle of which is a 4-inch pinion working into a cogged wheel of 18 inches diameter. On the axle of the 18-inch pulley is the grooved feed-roller, of 3½ inches diameter; above which is a friction roller of the same diameter, adjustable by lever and weight. Between these two rollers the timbers pass on their way to the cutters, and also through a guide trough, extending to a length of 12 inches beyond the finishing cutters.

In the first place, the timber is subjected to the roughing cutters, which take out a depth from the top of the gutter-timber of 1½ inch. The roughing-cutters are caused to revolve by means of a 9-inch driving-pulley on the same axle, which pulley is driven by a band passing round the 48-inch pulley on the main shaft. The circular body or stock of the roughing cutters is of solid cast iron, 12 inches in diameter, from which the cutters project. These cutters are four in number, and 9 inches apart from edge to edge.

The three finishing cutters, which are, of course, placed in advance of the roughing cutters, are set in motion by as many bands passing round three respective driving-pulleys each of 9 inches diameter: on the axle of the three 9-inch pulleys, is a 24-inch pulley, to which a band is carried from the 48-inch pulley on the main shaft. The finishing cutter furthest from the engine finishes the rain-water gutters, while the other two give the entire form to the inclined condensation gutters. Eighty-four lengths of solid gutters are passed through and finished, as regards their transverse section, in the twenty hours, or double day: thus a total length of 2037 feet is ready to be carted off to the building in Hyde-Park each day.

In addition to the work performed by the 20-horse engine already described, we must not omit to mention the apparatus for sharpening the planes and other edged-tools used with the various machines at the Chelsea Wharf Saw-mills. From a pulley at the end of the main shaft nearest to the engine (on the first-floor), a cross-band passes off at right angles to a 30-inch pulley, giving motion to two grind-stones and a sharpening disc; the grind-stone nearest to the driving pulley is of 42 inches diameter, while the smaller one has a diameter of 24 inches. At the other end of the shaft is the circular disc, having a flat annular rim of lead for sharpening the planes, which is effected by the addition of fine sand thrown against the lead while in the act of rotation: the disc is 22 inches in diameter.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, December 8.—2d Sunday after Advent.
Monday, 9.—Milton born, 1608. Colley Cibber died, 1732.
Tuesday, 10.—Royal Academy established, 1768. Grouse shooting ends.
Wednesday, 11.—Gay the poet died, 1732; born, 1688.
Thursday, 12.—Sun rises 7h. 59m., sets 3h. 49m.
Friday, 13.—St. Lucy. Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
Saturday, 14.—Izaak Walton died, 1683, aged 90.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	5 0	5 15	5 35	5 55	6 15	6 40	7 0	7 30	8 0	8 35	9 10	9 45	10 15

NOW READY, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1851.

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by Thomas Miller; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by William Little, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for Cash only.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW will be held in the BINGLEY EXHIBITION HALL, BROAD-STREET, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of December, 1850.

THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of DOMESTIC POULTRY will take place at BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of December, 1850.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, and DOMESTIC POULTRY, will take place in the BINGLEY EXHIBITION HALL, Broad-street, Birmingham, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, in NEXT WEEK, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of December.

The PRIVATE VIEW on Tuesday.

Admission, to Non-Subscribers, on Tuesday, 2s 6d; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s. The Doors will be opened at Ten o'clock each morning.

*** For SPECIAL TRAINS to the BIRMINGHAM SHOW, see the advertisements of the respective Railway Companies.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHRISTMAS TICKETS.—Return Tickets issued on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, will be available for the return journey any day up to and including Sunday the 29th. The Trains will run on Christmas Day as on Sundays. By Order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.
Bishopsgate Station, December 6th, 1850.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The Directors of this Company are now prepared to issue to the public, travelling by the line between London and Hitchen, and Intermediate Stations, First Class Tickets for the Year 1851, not transferable, to be used by all Passenger Trains calling at the Stations, at the following prices, viz.:—

Between London and Hornsey	£13	per annum
,, Colney Hatch	16	,,
,, Barnet	20	,,
,, Potters Bar	25	,,
,, Hatfield	30	,,
,, Welwyn	34	,,
,, Stevinage	38	,,
,, Hitchen	42	,,

The holders of these tickets will be subject to all the regulations of the Company affecting passengers.

On the issue of each ticket, a deposit of ten shillings will be required in addition to its price, to be returned at the expiration of the ticket, on the holder giving it up.

For further information, apply at this Office. By Order,
Secretary's Office, King's-Cross Station, J. R. MOWATT, Secretary.
London, 2nd December, 1850.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—LAST TWO NIGHTS of CONCERTS.—BAL MASQUE.
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce, that MONDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Dec. 10, will be the LAST NIGHTS of his CONCERTS. On Wednesday the Theatre will be closed, in order to arrange the decorations for the Grand Bal Masque.
On THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 12th, the GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place, and terminate the Season. Tickets for the Ball 10s 6d.
The Audience Portion of the Theatre will, as before, be set apart for the accommodation of Spectators.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	5s	Lower Gallery	2s
Boxes	3s	Upper Gallery	1s

Private Boxes, £3 3s, and upwards.
Tickets for the Ball, Places, and Private Boxes, may be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre, and at the principal Libraries and Music Sellers.
Mr. Nathan, jun., of 18, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier to the Ball.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, DEC. 9, and During the Week, the New Play of the TEMPLAR will be performed, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN will appear. After which the New Farce of BETSY BAKER; or, Too Attentive by Half; in which Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Keeley, Miss Murray, and Mrs. Keeley will perform. To conclude with the Farce TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Her Majesty the QUEEN having been graciously pleased to command Mr. BARTLEY to appear at the Royal Theatrical Performances at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, 12th December, as Sir John Falstaff, in the First Part of Shakspeare's Play of HENRY IV., the Management, deeming it would be acceptable to the Public, have entered into an arrangement with that gentleman to repeat the character for a few Nights at the Princess' Theatre. Mr. BARTLEY will, therefore, make his FIRST APPEARANCE on SATURDAY next, 14th instant.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Manager and Sole Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, DEC. 9th, 1850, and during the Week, will be presented the Grand Oriental Spectacle of the ENCHANTED PALFREY; or, the Warrior of the Crescent. After which, Batty's popular SCENES of the CIRCLE. Concluding with the Equestrian Drama of TURPIN'S RIDE to YORK.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—The Third Performance of the MESSIAH will take place on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, December 13th. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips; with Orchestra (including 16 double-basses) of 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats in Area or Gallery, 5s; Central Area, Numbered Seats, 10s 6d; at the Society's Sole Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross.—Residents in the country desirous of attending this Performance, are requested to forward Post-office Order, payable to Mr. Robert Bowley, at Charing-cross Office.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the THIRD and LAST of her Annual Series of Three SOIREES MUSICALES will take place at her Residence, 2, HINDE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Miss DOLBY will be assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental talent.—Single Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Miss DOLBY only.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL on MONDAY NEXT, at Macclesfield; on Tuesday, at Newcastle-under-Lyme; on Thursday, at Derby; Friday, at Nottingham; and on Monday, 16th, at Leicester.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on TWO EVENINGS during the winter season: on MONDAY, December 23rd, and on TUESDAY, January 7th, at half-past eight o'clock. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. C. and R. Ollivier, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and at the Music Hall.

MADAME ANNA THILLON and Mr. HUDSON will give, for the first time at CROSBY HALL, on MONDAY Evening, December 9th; and for the last time before Christmas, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY Evening, December 10, their new Musical Entertainment. The whole to be sustained by Madame Anna Thillon and Mr. Hudson; both of whom will impersonate a variety of characters, and sing various new descriptive songs, ballads, duets, &c. To commence at Eight o'clock. For full particulars, see programme. Reserved seats, 5s; Body of the Hall, 3s; Gallery, 2s.—Reserved seats, for Monday, to be had only at Prowse's, Musicseller, 48, Cheapside; other tickets to be had of all musicsellers. Reserved seats, for Tuesday (Willis's Rooms), to be had at Jullien's and Cramer's, Regent-street, and Chappell's, Bond-street.

DISTIN CONCERTS.—M. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX-HORNS at the following places—Highgate, December 13; Brentford, 16; Rochester, 23; Chelsea, 30. All communications to be addressed to HENRY DISTIN, Sax-horn Manufactory, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on Monday and Tuesday next at Barnsley; on Wednesday at Boston; on Thursday at Spalding; on Friday at St. Ives; on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at Croydon; and on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at Epsom. Begin at 8. Stalls, 4s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Tickets, 2s.; Books, 6d. Soon after Christmas Mr. Love will appear in Birmingham, &c.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition is OPEN DAILY, at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, 5, PALL-MALL EAST.—Open from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

MR. STOCQUELER'S ILLUSTRATIONS of INDIA.—The New Oriental DIORAMA of LIFE and SCENES in INDIA is NOW OPEN every Day, at Two, P.M.; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eight, P.M.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained at the Rooms, Libraries, and Music Publishers.—Doors open half an hour previous to each representation.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Route of the Overland Mail to India, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly interesting journey from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY: Mornings at 12; Afternoon at 3; and in the Evening at 8 o'Clock.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

APOLLONICON.—The largest and most perfect work of Musical Mechanism in the world—five performers. Fifteen hundred pipes giving tone at the same time. As resulting from one instrument, it is really impossible to conceive the effect. DAILY at Two precisely; Second Part at Three. The Selections from the most favourite Operas, &c, arranged expressly for this extraordinary instrument, are varied each Wednesday and Saturday. Admission, One to Stalls, or Two to Galleries, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d. Carriages may be ordered at Four.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, daily at Two, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, daily (except Saturday) at a quarter-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine. LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker, every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

GRAND EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bell-ringer, the size of life; Lady Organist, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Eaters, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmoramic Views.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, REGENT-STREET, Langham-place (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), will OPEN on MONDAY, the 9th of DECEMBER, 1850, with a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the GANGES, with Calcutta and Juggernaut. The entire Diorama invented and painted by Mr. T. C. DIBDIN, from Sketches by J. Fergusson, Esq., made on the spot during his residence in India.—Doors to open at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven P.M. The Overture to commence at Three and Eight P.M.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK, from Eleven to Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T H, Liverpool—When the edifice is completed, it will be engraved in our Journal
W S, Leeds—A crossed Cheque will only be paid to a Banker
A Correspondent—The "History of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom," copied from an ancient record, is one of the "Fugitive Tracts and Chap-Books" noticed by Mr Halliwell in his work published by the Percy Society. (See page 41)
Llanfairpwllgwin, Bangor—Apply to Mr Thomas, Catherine-street, Strand
Josephine—Steibelt, born at Berlin, in 1765, and died at St Petersburgh, in 1823, was the composer of the opera "Romeo and Juliet," produced at the Théâtre Feydeau, in 1793. He gave concerts in London, and composed ballet music for the King's Theatre. His compositions were prodigiously popular for many years, especially his pianoforte pieces, including his "Storm" concerto
A M H—A portrait of Roger appeared in Vol. 12, No. 310, April 1, 1848. The number can be forwarded, price 1s. He made his *début* at the Royal Italian Opera, March 25, 1848, as *Edgardo*, in "Lucia;" and reappeared, August 3, as *Raoul*, in the "Huguenots;" and, on the 12th, as *Arnoldo*, in "William Tell"
A Constant Reader—Apply to Dulau and Co, foreign booksellers, Soho-square
Anxiety—There is an establishment of the kind sought in New Bond-street
Amicus—Lord Londesborough was, prior to his elevation to the peerage, Lord Albert Conyngham. He is younger son of the late Marquess Conyngham, was born in 1805, and assumed, by Royal licence, in 1850, the name and arms of Denison, having succeeded to the great property of his maternal uncle, the late W J Denison, Esq, M P for Surrey.
Guelph for Aye—The daughter of King James I., who became the wife of Frederick, Elector Palatine, was named Elizabeth. The Chevalier St. George (the old Pretender), married, in 1719, Mary Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, and grand daughter of John, King of Poland. Prince Charles Edward married, 17th of April, 1772, Louisa Maximiliana de Stolberg, eldest daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Prince of Stolberg, and great-grand-daughter maternally of Thomas, Earl of Elgin and Ailesbury. By her he had no issue He left an illegitimate daughter, styled Countess of Albany
Un Condottiere e Sottascrivente Costante—Any gentleman connected with the Hanoverian, Prussian, or Wurtemberg Embassies would afford the necessary information
I F—We doubt much the correctness of the armorial bearings sent
Isabella—As the patent requires the motto to be placed *above* the Crest, it would not be in accordance with Heraldry to alter its position
An Enquirer—Your sketch is a correct representation of the arms of Harvey, granted 1688
C W M, Isle of Man—The younger sons of the Earl of Jersey are styled "Honourable," but do not bear the prefix of "Lord." That designation is granted by courtesy to the younger sons only of a Marquis or a Duke
Alpha—There are two coats of arms to the name of Cowell, viz. "Az. a lion rampant arg. on a label of three points gu. nine bezants," and "Erm. a cow statant gu. within a bordure sa. bezantee." The *Crest* of the first is "on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion passant or, gorged with a label of three points of the first." The *Crest* of the other is "on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a cow's head, sans attire, couped sa. bezantee. *Motto:* Amour de laborite." A third family of Cowell bore "Erm. a hind tripping gu." A married man should carry his arms impaled with those of his wife. If the lady of the Angel family were an heiress, then our correspondent, as her descendant, may quarter her arms
A Mayo Subscriber—See Noble's "History of the House of Cromwell," for an account of General Ireton's family
Τιμη—The motto of the Bouveries is "Patria cara, carior libertas"
Alpha, Bristol—Application must be made to the National Debt Office in the Old Jewry, your proposed annuity being "contingent." You need not come to London, but can do it through the agency of any of the respectable banks in your city, a number of forms being necessary before the investment can be perfected.
H I S, Old Ford—Mrs. Chisholm's address is 3, Charlton-crescent, Islington
Portia—A letter for the Sovereign should be addressed to the Lord Chamberlain

CARDINAL—(From a Correspondent)—In answer to the question in your last, page 426, Dr. Howell, in his "History of England" (1678), states that the Duke of Suffolk said: "It was never merry in England since we had any Cardinals amongst us." And what gave rise to it was—Cardinal Campegno, to create delay, reserved the question of Henry the Eighth's marriage with his first wife to the decision of the Pope; and the King, in Shakspeare, says: "I may perceive these Cardinals trifle with me: I abhor the dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome."—C. N.

JENNY WREN—We know of no "elegant and expressive piece of music in imitation of church bells," unless it be John Parry's clever ringing in "Matrimony," or those of Jullien in the "Exhibition Quadrille"

FLAX—We have received a letter from "Pitchfork" and "G. Williams," on this subject, the latter enclosing a sample. Their suggestions will receive attention.

TROUBLESOME—We do not know

Σ—See the article "Jura Mountains," in the "Penny Cyclopædia," for the writers on its very interesting geological character

G J C, Islington—See Mr. Weale's "Red Book" of Mathematical Terms

AN ARTISAN—Apply to the Secretary of the Society of Arts

S S—The Cottage will scarcely be interesting, without its history

FIZZLEGIG, Bedford—Address 8, New Burlington-street

IRISHWOMAN—See Illustrations of Queen Anne's Farthing in "Popular Errors Explained," &c

A SUBSCRIBER, Waterford—A hedgehog is the best destroyer of cockroaches

A SUBSCRIBER, Spalding—The security of an invention by registration extends to three years

A LADY SUBSCRIBER is thanked: we regret that we have not room for the lines

MIRA, of Blackheath—The Baronets of England and Ireland bear, as an honourable augmentation in their armorial ensigns, "the red hand" (the Royal arms of Ulster), having been originally created to promote the plantation of that province. The Baronets of Scotland carry a badge peculiarly their own, but have not the red hand. Thomas Dealtry, D D, is now Bishop of Madras

H H—Ad . . . bears "Erm. in chief two lions ramp. az. *Crest:* A lion ramp. gu., supporting a flag-staff and ropes ppr., flag arg., a cross gu."

J W B—The Fitzwilliams, of Maplethorpe, co. Lincoln, derived their descent from Thomas Fitzwilliam, *younger brother* of Sir John Fitzwilliam, the ancestor of the present Earl

A REGULAR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER—The sons of the daughter would not be entitled to bear the arms of their maternal grandmother. The right vests in the descendants of the son

W W—The crest of Waggett is "An eagle's head erased"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The arms of Whitehead are "Az. a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis or. *Crest:* A wolf sejant arg."

E B—An unmarried lady should, during the life of her father, bear her paternal arms on a lozenge. The canton must be placed in the usual position

T B, Granthan—See our ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1851, Title "Stamps"

EVERGREEN—Sir J J Hansler, Knt, is son of a Mr J J Hansler, of the canton of Zarich, Switzerland. He received knighthood in 1837

NIMROD—1. A Deputy-Lieutenant. 2. A Justice of the Peace ranks with a Captain in the Navy, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army

G NORTHTON—"Fronte capillate, post est occasio calva"—"Opportunity has hair in front, but is bald behind;" which means, that you have something to catch an opportunity by as it comes, but nothing as it goes away

O P—Yes, upon any enclosed lands in his actual occupation, provided there be no agreement to the contrary between him and his landlord. See the statute, the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 29, ss. 1—6

I I S—An M A of Cambridge is not, on that account, an Esquire. A Serjeant-at-law is an Esquire, and his rank of Serjeant places him at the head of Esquires having no other dignity

N M G, Dublin, is correct

H J—No; but a Roman Catholic layman

T K G—We cannot inform you

A SUBSCRIBER—Snipes is correct

IGNORAMUS, Liverpool—"Whately on Logic"

W P L, Greenwich Hospital—Thanks

F M C—Frieze is pronounced *freeze*

TYRO—Apply to any musicseller

GEORGIANA—See the "Acting Charades"

H C—Declined

HARMONICA—Declined

T—Yours is a case for a Solicitor

J A B, Belgravia—Received

I K, Southwark—Received

J B, Lifton—Apply to the Heralds'-office

T J S, Plymouth—Under consideration

IBERIA—Received

W O E G—The suggestion is ingenious

R T, Chichester—We cannot inform you

*** Replies to numerous Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

The tale of "Fred Holdersworth" will be resumed next week. The Smithfield Club Prize Cattle Show, the Culture of Hemp, and the recent Agricultural Show at Toronto, will be illustrated next week.

CHRISTMAS.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1850, THE ANNUAL

GRAND DOUBLE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE PUBLISHED.

*** Further particulars will be announced next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

WE have no desire to raise our voice among theological disputants, nor to mingle in any way in the merely religious disputes which have been excited by the Papal Bull and the unlucky pastorals of Drs. Wiseman and Ullathorne; but the question of civil and religious liberty is one which no journalist, who performs his duty to himself and to his readers, can be justified in ignoring. For this reason, we desire to say a few words with reference to the famous letter of Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham, and the equally famous letter of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of St. Barnabas, to the Prime Minister.

And first, of the letter of Lord John Russell:—His Lordship, whose name is more closely identified with the question of civil and religious liberty, and the removal of civil disabilities on account of religion, than that of any living statesman, is accused of being false to those principles, because he designated certain practices in the Romish Church, and in a small portion of the English Church, as "superstitions" and "mummeries." It may have been indiscreet to have spoken out so boldly, or it may have been wise to have done so; upon that question we need not enter; but those who deny to the Prime Minister the right to form or express an opinion upon the creeds of those who differ from him, must surely have an imperfect idea of those two words "religious liberty." If Lord John Russell be a sincere member of the Church of England, as we suppose even his opponents will allow, he must believe that other forms of Christianity, and other forms of religion, whether partially Christian or altogether Jewish, or Mahometan, or Pagan, are erroneous. If so, is he not to be allowed the right to say so? If a man denies no civil privilege to the Roman Catholic, or to the Jew, or to the Socinian, or to the Pantheist, is he to be accused of betraying the cause of civil and religious liberty, because he may express his opinion that these persons are in gross error? There is, it seems to us, a denial of civil and religious liberty to this very person; and, what is more, there is an incentive to tamper with sacred truth, and a gross encouragement of hypocrisy. A sincere Protestant of the Church of England must, and does assert, either to the world or in his conscience, that Romanism is error. If the Protestant, while he admits the equal citizenship of men of every other sect, is to speak of sects opposed to his own, and contradictory of his own, in terms as if he believed their doctrines to be true—if he is not to proclaim them on all fitting occasions to be false—his religion is but a sham. The very Roman Catholics and Puseyites (if such be the name of the sect), who are aggrieved by his Lordship's words, might retort upon his Lordship the charge of error; and must do so, if they sincerely believe their own doctrines. They are, therefore, not justified, while their civil rights remain unscathed and unthreatened, to assert that his Lordship's publicly-expressed opinion of their creed is inimical to religious liberty. It is their liberty to worship God in their own way. It is his Lordship's liberty, and that of every other man who denies their doctrine, to think and to call them superstitious.

A consideration of the letter of Mr. Bennett will put the case in a still stronger light, and show that his Lordship's religious liberty is attacked, and that Mr. Bennett, instead of having any right to complain of injustice done to him, is guilty of injustice, persecution, and tyranny against Lord John Russell. That letter is written in the character, if not in the spirit, of a clergyman of the Church of England; it speaks of Lord John Russell as one of the principal "parishioners" of the writer, and ends by the subscription "Your humble servant and parish priest, W. J. E. Bennett." If Lord John Russell be a parishioner of this gentleman—if Mr. Bennett be indeed the parish priest having the cure of Lord John Russell's soul—Lord John Russell has the undoubted right and duty to tell this "parish priest" that he is playing false to the Church to which he asserts his membership; that parish priests of the Church of England acknowledge, and do not deny, the supremacy of the Sovereign; that they do not light candles at noon in their churches, in imitation of Roman Catholics; that they do not mutter the Liturgy to make it appear like a dead language; that they do not turn their backs to their congregations when they pray; that they do not mimic Papal ceremonies and practices, and that they do not, in fact, perform those things which Mr. Bennett performs. If Mr. Bennett be a parish priest in some things, he must be a parish priest in all things, or lay himself open to the rebuke of his sincere parishioners, who can only profit by his preaching while he conforms to the faith and practice of the Church. He must be a Protestant, if he expect Protestant Prime Ministers, or Protestants of any inferior station, to attend, or to approve and countenance, his teaching. Lord John Russell, instead of having acted on the aggressive, has acted on the defensive. His parish priest, if such Mr. Bennett be *de jure*, attacked his Lordship's faith and practice, and outraged his conscientious belief; and his Lordship, in the exercise of his religious and civil liberty, designated the practices of Mr. Bennett as "mummeries" and "superstitions." Lord John Russell, and not Mr. Bennett, is the aggrieved party.

It is, no doubt, very deplorable that Mr. Bennett's church should be the scene of disturbances, and that it should be necessary to call in the aid of the police to preserve order while a body of free Englishmen and Englishwomen offer up their prayers. But how is it that the Roman Catholics were never thus molested? How happens it that the Jews, whom sincere Christians must believe to be in still greater error, were never interfered with? How happens it that every sect has perfect liberty, and that not the slightest infringement—at least in our time—has ever been made upon their right to worship God in their own way? The reason is, that Roman Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, Mormonites, Irvingites, Ranters—every sect whatever—have been considered sincere, and respected accordingly. If Mr. Bennett were no longer to style himself a "parish priest," and if he were at once to secede from the Church of England, we think we know the feeling of the people sufficiently well, to predict that he would never more be troubled with interruptions, and never more find it necessary to call in the aid of a single policeman. It is not his conscientious belief that people condemn. There is no objection, on that score, either to Puseyites or to Roman Catholics. The objection is, that, belonging ostensibly to the Church of England, the Puseyites introduce disunion among her people, and seek to destroy their venerable mother. If they will but leave her bosom, they may attack her as vehemently as they please, and no one will be entitled to throw an imputation upon their honesty, or even upon their good taste. But, while they remain in the Church of England, they must expect that sincere members of the Church of England, as it existed for centuries before "Puseyism" was introduced into it, will express as strong opinions as Lord John Russell has expressed, upon their faith and their practices.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

A succession of courtly hospitalities have been dispensed during the past week by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, at Windsor Castle.

On Saturday the Duke and Duchess de Nemours paid a visit to the Queen and the Prince, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duchess of Kent was present at the service.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and the Duke d'Aumale, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C B. Phipps and Colonel Bouverie. In the evening Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Seymour, and Lady Hermione St. Maur, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

On Tuesday, the Prince Consort enjoyed the diversion of hunting. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel Bouverie. In the afternoon the Prince went to the Town Hall, and presided at a meeting of the Royal Association for the Encouragement of Industry and Cleanliness in the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes. In the evening Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, and Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, were included in the Royal dinner circle.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness went out shooting, accompanied by Viscount Hardinge and Viscount Palmerston. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on his Royal Highness. At two o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans visited the Queen and the Prince, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

On Thursday the Queen and Royal family took their accustomed airings. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went to London and presided at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners for the Promotion of the Great Exhibition of 1851. His Royal Highness and suite travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and returned to the Castle at twenty minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon. Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge have left the Castle.

Her Majesty has enjoyed her accustomed early walking exercise in the Slopes and Windsor Park during the week, and the Royal Family have taken their usual walking and pony exercise almost daily.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey has relieved Colonel Buckley in his duty as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Gordon in his duty as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Tuesday next, the 10th December, at Windsor Castle. Summonses were issued on Tuesday from the Privy Council Office to the Ministers and Officers of State.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at half-past four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from Frogmore. Her Royal Highness dined in the evening with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys (the French Ambassador) has arrived at the French Embassy, in Belgrave-square, from Paris, after a temporary absence, occasioned by the lamented death of the father of his Excellency.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Tuesday, for Strathfieldsaye, for the winter.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch leave Bowhill for Dalkeith Palace next week. The Duke's birthday was celebrated with much rejoicing on the extensive ducal estates in Scotland, on Monday last, by public dinners and balls.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, his Excellency Gen. Radowitz, his Excellency the French Ambassador, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, the Earl and Countess Granville, Lord and Lady Ashley, Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Craven, and Mr. Charles Greville. Later in the evening the noble Viscountess received a rather numerous circle of the *corps diplomatique* and fashionable world.

Viscount Fielding is on the eve of taking his departure from this country for Rome.

Lord John Russell returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, on Saturday, from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Lady Peel and Miss Peel are in town for the winter. Captain William Peel, R.N., has gone on a tour of Egypt.

ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF LABOURERS.—A gratifying scene was witnessed at the Town-hall, Windsor, on Tuesday afternoon, in the distribution of prizes by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to labourers and other deserving persons. A society has recently been formed at Windsor, under the patronage of her Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the vice-presidents being the clergy and gentry of Windsor, Eton, and several neighbouring parishes, for the purpose of improving the condition of the labourers and others residing within the parishes of New Windsor, Eton, Clewer, Old Windsor, Sunninghill, and Sunningdale. Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, was the time arranged for the Prince to present the prizes to those selected by the committee as the most deserving persons; and punctually to the time his Royal Highness arrived at the hall, attended by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley and Col. Bouverie. The Prince was received by the Mayor and the Rev. J. Gosset, Vicar of Windsor, and conducted to the Mayor's seat. The report of the committee was read to the Prince by Mr. Montgomerie; and Mr. Wrench afterwards read over the list of twenty-one persons who had been selected from the above parishes as the most deserving to receive rewards for cleanliness and tidiness in house and person, the best cultivators of gardens or allotments, being also persons of sober and good moral character. Each person was then called up separately, and presented by the Prince with a sum of money varying from 15s. to 30s., and also a card bearing the following inscription, on which his name was written, and to which the Prince added his autograph:—"Royal Association for Improving the Condition of Labourers and others. Presented to ——, who received a prize at the general meeting held at Windsor, 3rd Dec., 1850. (Signed) ALBERT." These cards were afterwards put into neat oak frames. At the close of the distribution, Colonel Read, M.P., expressed the deep sense of gratitude the committee felt to his Royal Highness for kindly presiding and co-operating with them in carrying out the objects of the institution. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Prince, and nine cheers for the Queen. The Prince expressed himself much gratified at the prosperity of the institution, and, after conversing familiarly with the worthy Vicar and the Mayor and other gentlemen on the bench, his Royal Highness returned to the Castle.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, have decided on inviting the old graduates of the College to dinner on December 23, to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the College.

OXFORD.

BALIOL COLLEGE.—The annual election of Fellows and Scholars has terminated in Mr. T. Walrond, B.A., Under-Master of Rugby School, and Mr. Henry John Stephen Smith, scholars of that society, being elected Fellows; as also Mr. Charles Smart Blayds, commoner, recently of Harrow School, and Mr. Heming Robeson, of Cheltenham School, likewise Fellows.

BRASENOSE.—Mr. Isaac Gregory Smith, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, has been elected a Fellow.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Christmas Vacation commences on Tuesday, the 10th inst., on which day the fifth and sixth forms leave; and, on the following Thursday, the lower boys and collegers take their departure. The school opens on Monday, the 13th of January, and the lower boys return by Saturday, the 18th; and, in the course of the following week, the whole of the school will have assembled.

DRIGHLINGTON, NEAR LEEDS.—A splendid east window has been recently placed in Drighlington Church, the pious offering of John and Thomas Hague, Esqs., in memory of their deceased aunt, the late Mrs. Murgittroyd. The window, which is of romanesque design, consists of a large centre, and two narrow side lights: the former contains exquisite representations of the baptism of our Saviour, the Last Supper, emblems of the four Evangelists, and the Agnus Dei, relieved on a splendid mosaic ground composed of monagrams and roses, intersected by bands of yellow quatrefoils, and surmounted by a border of the most gorgeous tints. The side lights, arranged in geometrical patterns, are of subordinate character, but in perfect harmony with the centre light, the effect of which they greatly enhance. Beneath runs the following inscription:—

To the glory of God, and in memory of Anne Murgittroyd, who deceased on the 27th of May, 1850, aged 84, this window is erected by her nephews, John and Thomas Hague, Esqrs. —Rev. James Horsfall, Incumbent.—(F. Barnett, York, 1850.)

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. J. Meridyth, of Stockport, from his congregation; the Rev. Samuel Rogers, curate of Balwell, Notts, from his congregation; the Rev. P. Iliff, head master of the Grange School, from a few of the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. H. Bell, to be Chaplain (*pro temp.*) of the Nottingham General Hospital. Rev. R. M. Master (P.C. of Burnley, Lancashire), to an Honorary Canonry in Manchester Cathedral. *Curacies:*—Rev. H. Powell, to Bispham, Lancashire; value, £275, with residence; patron, Rev. C. Hesketh. Rev. J. W. N. Tanner, to St. Mark, Antrobus, Cheshire; patron, Vicar of Great Budworth. Rev. C. Carr, to Witton-Gilbert, w. Kimbleworth R., Durham; value, £303, with residence; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Durham. Rev. J. D. Dixon, to Bramley, Leeds; value, £239; patron, Vicar of Leeds. Rev. J. Hattersley, to Stow-cum-Quy, Cambridge. Rev. W. Lowe, to Bickerton, Cheshire. Rev. R. H. Whitworth, to Standish, Lancashire. Rev. G. Cole, to Rainham, Kent. *Vicarages:*—Rev. J. A. Cook, to South Benfleet, Essex; value, £242, with residence; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Rev. H. Wood, to Stratton, Cornwall; value, £201, with residence; patron, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

VACANCIES.—Lytchett Matravers rectory, Dorset, diocese Salisbury; value, £396, with residence; patron, J. Howell, Esq.; Rev. H. James, deceased. Leeds, St. Luke, Sheepscar curacy, diocese Ripon; patron, Vicar of Leeds; Rev. J. D. Dixon, promoted. Alne vicarage, county and archdiocese York; value, £415; patron, Sir C. Codrington; Rev. H. Chaloner, deceased. Archdeaconry of Chichester; value, £24; patron, Bishop of Chichester; Venerable H. E. Manning, resigned. Vicarage of Lastringham, county and archdiocese York; value, £215, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor; Rev. R. Harrison, deceased.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR ALNWICK.—A few days ago, as some countrymen were ploughing a field at Hawkhill, the ploughshare struck upon a large flat stone, which, on being removed, turned out to be the covering of a rude stone coffin, formed by unhewn slabs of stone set on end. An urn was found within, imbedded in the soil, which had penetrated into the original cavity in the lapse of centuries. Five coffins have been laid open, in one of which another urn of smaller dimensions and rude construction was found. In the coffins where the urns were found there were no bones; but the others were filled with bones mixed with soil. The largest coffin measures about five feet six inches in length, three feet in breadth, and three feet and a half in depth. The bottom was flagged, and the top covered with a huge flat stone nearly six feet square, which seems to have been brought from the seashore. The smallest coffin is not more than 18 inches by 12. They are of various sizes and laid in no uniform direction. The urns are made of baked clay; the larger one seemingly traced by a "nerling" tool, and the other rudely herring-boned with a sort of chisel. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland and Sir Gardener Wilkinson (who has been on a visit to his Grace at Alnwick Castle) examined the place a day or two ago, as well as several other individuals. Mr. Crisp, the able and hospitable gentleman on whose farm these interesting relics of ancient times have been discovered, has afforded every facility for inspecting them, and spared no trouble to gratify the intelligent curiosity of his neighbours and others. They are placed on the highest part of a ridge of land called the Shell Laws, immediately in front of the Lesbury station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and a few yards from it. An urn, similar in appearance to those mentioned above, was lately found when making the excavations for the Alnwick branch, and a dart head, which some have imagined to be a *stilus*; but this can scarcely be, as the *stilus* was an instrument resembling a pencil in size and shape, one end being sharpened to a point, and the other flat and circular.

The barque *Emerald*, of London, arrived in the Downs on Monday last, having on board a sailor who was picked up at sea, floating on a piece of cork, off Cape Finisterre. It appears, the sailor, along with two others, had been swept overboard from the deck of a Portuguese schooner in a storm. The other two were drowned; but the survivor got hold of a sheet of cork (which was washed from the deck of his vessel at the same time), to which he clung for nearly two days.

The Mayor of Newcastle has been memorialised to call a public meeting of the merchants, coalowners, shipowners, and others interested in the trade of that port, to take into consideration the duties now levied by the French Government upon the importation of British coals into France, and to adopt such measures as to the meeting may appear expedient.

Two distinguished clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Forbes and the Rev. Mr. Preston, recent converts to Catholicism from the Episcopal Church, received ordination in the Roman Catholic cathedral of New York on the 14th ult., at the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop M'Closkey.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX.

ON Friday afternoon (yesterday week) an appalling accident occurred through the explosion of the boiler at Lilly-lane Mill, Halifax, contiguous to the railway from Halifax to North Deane, between the old and new stations. One-half the mill was erected many years ago, and the engine-room then occupied the southern end of the mill. Messrs. Firth, who have for some years occupied the premises, added a new half to the mill on that side, thereby placing the engine nearly in the centre of the mill, part of the rooms being erected over the boiler and engine. On a recent dissolution of partnership between the Messrs. Firth, the new end was occupied exclusively by Mr. Isaac Firth, and the old end by Messrs. Samuel and John Firth, the engine being jointly used by both firms.

The boiler-house contained three boilers, two of 20 horse-power each, and one of 30 horse-power, the centre one of which caused the terrible catastrophe. As nearly as can be ascertained, the explosion took place at three o'clock in the afternoon. It was not accompanied by any noise. The boiler, with one huge lift, raised the whole of the four floors above it to a considerable height; when the entire mass of worsted-spinning frames and other machinery, along with the women and children who were unfortunately in the room at the time, were precipitated to the ground beneath, and buried in the mass of ruins. The south end wall of the mill, and a considerable portion of the flooring, remained standing; otherwise it is difficult to conceive how any of the mill hands could have escaped a premature death.

The sudden falling-in of a portion of the mill was witnessed by many who were in the neighbourhood at the time, some of whom describe the raising of the roof and its sudden descent, carrying with it the floors beneath, as a most awful sight. So sudden was the catastrophe, that a person who was standing at the further end of the mill, on the north side, says, that he heard a noise as of something falling, and the moment he ran round the mill corner he saw the whole of the mill above the boiler-house in ruins.

The first person rescued was James Duckworth, who resides in Sun-fold, and who worked in the garret. He escaped with only a contusion on the lower part of his back. He states, that he was in the garret along with four other parties when the explosion took place. Two of the other parties in the room with him were Martha Barker and Faith Hargreaves; but the names of the other two he did not know. After the explosion the rooms fell gradually down, and he describes his own descent as like falling in a cloud or in a snow. He fell between some timber and slates, and, seeing a small light overhead, he crept out through the hole, which was so small that it tore his clothes all to rags. The first person he saw was Mr. Samuel Firth, who, with Mr. William Murgatroyd and another person, got him out of the ruins. He states, that on the previous day they had been repairing the engine, and that they had done very little work all the week.

A little girl named Ann Swift, residing in Hatter's Croft, who with Sarah Barker, Ann Robertshaw, and three others, were in one of the upper rooms, escaped in safety; having, as soon as they heard the shock, taken refuge in the privy, from which they were extricated by means of a ladder. The fewness of hands in the room was explained by stating that several of the hands had stopped away on account of the representation that the engine was not in a fit state to be worked. In fact, the reporter was told by the girl Swift that several children, who had been playing in the boiler-house the previous morning, had been driven out of it by Mr. Samuel Firth—bidding them "go out of that place before the boiler burst." She also stated that the engine had stopped three times



SCENE OF THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION, LILY-LANE MILL, HALIFAX.

in the afternoon before the boiler burst, but that the master would have them go on. This threat shows how common was the belief that an accident would happen to the boiler; and when the shock was heard by Ann Swift, she exclaimed, "The boiler is going to burst—let us run away." They did run away, and fortunately were saved. Jonas Swift, her brother, was also saved by her timely warning; but Job Swift, another brother, was killed. For a long time it was supposed that Job was alive among the ruins; but his corpse was subsequently discovered at the Blucher Inn, having been conveyed thither by some men who extricated it from the ruins.

Almost immediately after the accident an immense crowd was upon the spot, and digging was commenced among the ruins. The fire-brigade, with one of the engines, were also on the spot, and rendered valuable aid, both in extricating the sufferers and in keeping down the burning of the fallen materials. The sides of the railway, and every available spot, were crowded with spectators, who frequently cheered on the men, who gallantly lent their services in extricating the dead and wounded, who were at once conveyed with every possible care to the Infirmary.

At the time of the explosion, there were from 33 to 35 persons in the rooms above the boiler-house. The principal part of the bodies were discovered by five o'clock, at which hour all the streets in the immediate proximity of the mill were densely crowded with spectators.

As evening approached, the exertions both of soldiers and civilians were redoubled to clear away the *débris* if possible; but, owing to the vast mass of iron and wood-work that had to be removed, this was found to be impossible. At night the search was continued by the light of naphtha lamps and flambeaux. At about half past five o'clock, a human voice was heard beneath the rubbish; and, after two hours and a half of agonizing suspense, the sufferer, a young girl, was got out alive. Soon after, the mill took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The search was continued throughout the night and next morning, and the total number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed by this terrible accident amounts to ten.

The Engraving, from a Sketch by an Artist resident at Halifax, shows the ruins as they appeared at eight o'clock on the Friday evening.

WRECK OF THE "EDMUND."

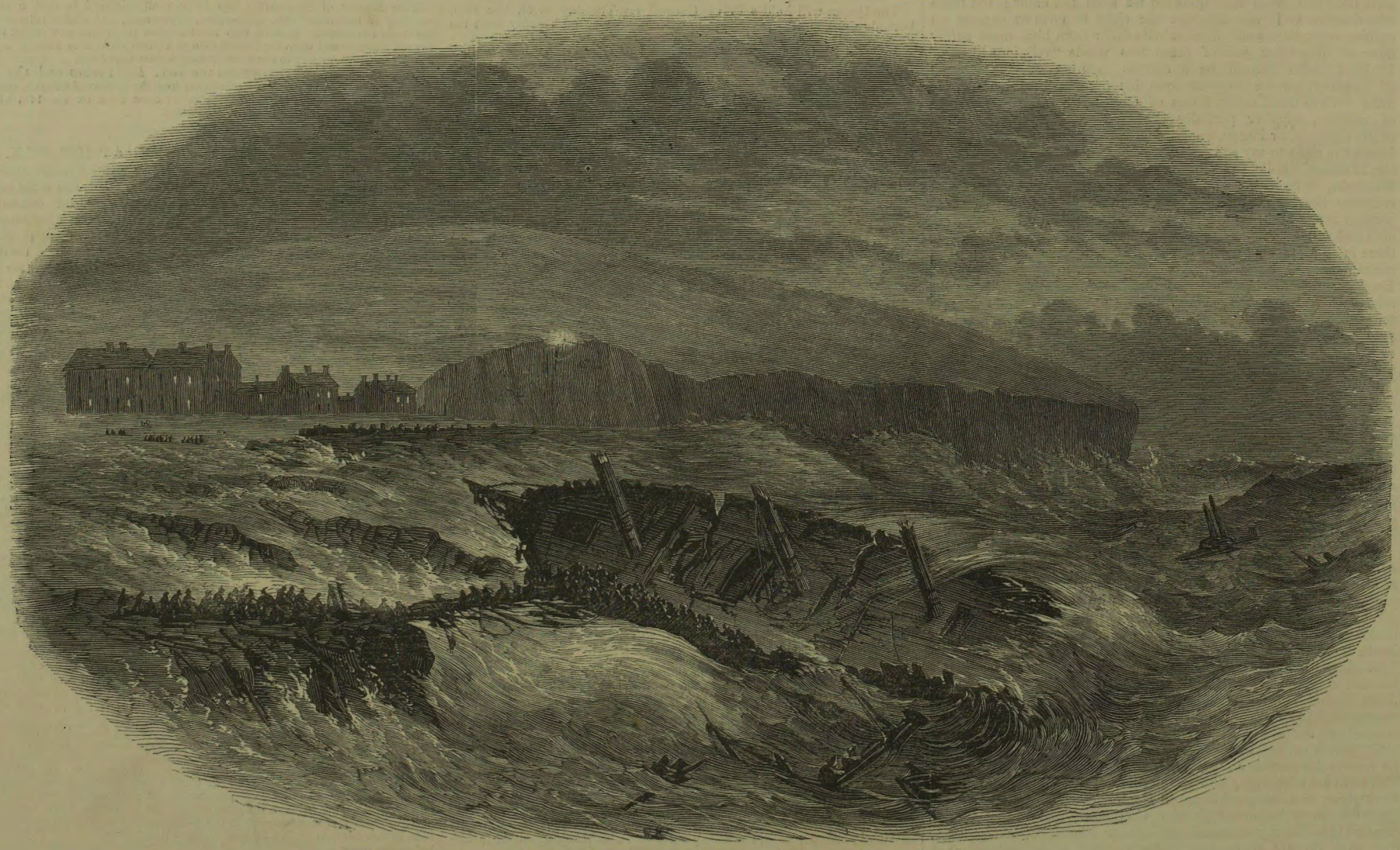
The following narrative of the frightful wreck of the barque *Edmund*," at Kilkee, with the loss of ninety-six souls, is by an eye-witness:—"But four days ago," he says, writing on the 22nd ult., "the noble barque sat proudly on the smooth waters of the Shannon, with 207 souls bound for the land of stars and freedom; to-day she has not a plank together to tell her name or destiny. She is torn, mangled, shivered asunder in splintered shreds—the completest wreck that writer ever described, or eye ever witnessed. She left the roadstead of Carrigaholt on the evening of Sunday, the 18th, and made considerable way throughout that night and the following day. The wind blowing a hard gale W.N.W., tossed her wildly, until every thread of canvass was rent to atoms, and two of her masts carried away; she became perfectly unmanageable, and drifted along at the mercy of the waves. By eleven o'clock on Tuesday night she struck on the Duggerna Rocks, off the Bay of Kilkee, where she hung for some time, until, washed off by a furious sea, she came to cast anchor immediately beneath Sikes' Lodge, at the entrance of the Bay. Holding to for some time, the waves rolling over her hull and spars, she dashed in a perfect broadside against the rock, breaking her back right through the centre, and plunging her only remaining mast clear on the shore. By the aid of this mast, the hands and several of the passengers were enabled to crawl to the rock, where they clung with the grasp of the drowning until rescued from their perilous position by some tender-hearted natives. The stern, half torn from the prow, bounded off to sea, carrying with it pieces of spars, cords, and sheathing, together with several of the wretched passengers, whose piercing cries used sometimes to be heard above the roar of the waves and howling storm; while the prow half, held fast to the anchor, came with the crushing power of thunder against the pointed rock, until it was ground to fragments, which the waves and the storm hurled into the air.

"The brave captain clung to the wreck while there was a stave to stand upon or a life to be saved; and, when the last plank was shivered from his feet, he took an aged woman, who still clung to the plank, and, flinging her on his back, plunged into the sea, and succeeded in reaching shore. All glory to the brave fellow! He is English by birth, and Wilson by name.

"The first man on the shore and the last to leave it was Richard Russell, Esq., of Limerick. With the aid of two other men, M'Carthy, a coast-guard, and Curtin, a Kilkee shoemaker, he stood upon the rock throughout that terrible night, drenched by the sea, and almost exhausted from his superhuman labours, bearing in his arms the half-dead creatures who had crawled to the rocks, and rescuing many of them from certain death.

"When the roll was called on Wednesday, at three o'clock, the individuals missing were 100, since reduced to 96.

"The aspect of the entire coast is appalling; from Jonas Studdert's Gate to Sikes' Lodge are to be seen heaps of scattered fragments, planks, boards, and bolts, staves, shrouds and canvass, boxes, trunks, and scraps of wearing-apparel, twisted, bent, and literally ground to pieces."



WRECK OF THE BARQUE "EDMUND," ON THE DUGGERNA ROCKS, BAY OF KILKEE, COUNTY OF CLARE.

F I N E A R T S.



THE "SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD."—BY NEUREUTHER.

What stores of innocent enjoyment would be lost to the world, if some barbarous imitator of that worst of all savages who ever lived—the Caliph Omar—could destroy all our books of fiction—all our fairy tales, and records of marvellous adventures! What a blank there would be, if he could abolish all trace and memory of Jack the Giant-Killer—of Jack and the Bean-Stalk—of the Arabian Nights—of Gil Blas—of Don Quixote—of Cinderella—of the Fair One with the Golden Locks—of Puss in Boots—of the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—and—horrible thought!—of Chaucer, Boccaccio, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, and Walter Scott! But, thanks to the progress of art and science, and the invention of printing, we are safe from all peril of such an infliction. Even if the French should fulfil the somewhat alarming predictions with which Sir Francis Head has scared the old women of England—if they should march to London some fine morning, to sack and destroy, to billet themselves in our houses, and, as Sir Francis hints, to kiss our wives and marry our daughters, and then cut the throats of all the Londoners as an instalment of revenge for Waterloo we might defy their utmost vengeance to bring

upon the survivors and upon posterity such a calamity as the cruel Caliph inflicted upon the city of Alexandria and upon the modern world. They might destroy a larger library than the Alexandrian by burning down the British Museum and its treasures, but they could not destroy the works of our story-tellers and poets, our fairy tales and romances, our songs and ballads. Nothing less than the submersion of all Europe and America, ay and of all India and Australia, could now rob the world of its literature.

Science is falsely asserted to have killed poetry, and to have snuffed the fairy tale out of existence. It is not so; the delightful fictions that have come down to us from remote ages, are ours for ever. Even the little boys that know all about acids and alkalis, oxygen and hydrogen, geology and astronomy, and who are as familiar with the principles of the steam-engine as the boys of a past age were with the composition of a plum-cake, have gone through a course of fairy reading, either openly or on the sly; and miss in her teens has wept or smiled for the sorrows or joys of Little Red Riding Hood, of Cinderella, and of the Sleeping Beauty, although she may have her head full of pianofortes and singing lessons, and of French, Italian, and German grammar.

"Useful" knowledge may include other things than arithmetic for boys and cookery for girls, valuable as these are to them; and the education of the heart and the fancy, the morals and the life, is not so wholly neglected for the cultivation of the mere intellect as the ultra pedagogues and pedants would have us believe. The fairies, and their malevolent or benevolent doings upon the human race, have an especial charm even in an age of Electric Telegraphs. Tales of ogres, monsters, and giants, in which terror and wonder are the predominant sensations to be excited, are more easily understood by the very young; but the fairy tale appeals to a higher development of mind. It does not please the infant, but it is irresistibly attractive to the child and the youth, and never entirely loses its charm even in manhood and womanhood. The origin of most of our popular fairy tales has long excited the research and curiosity of the learned. It is sometimes to be found in the religious allegories of early ages; and of some, neither the spiritual meaning which exists, nor the corporeal clothing in which they are enveloped, is traceable to any known source. All nations possess them; but the garden whence these beautiful, but not evanescent flowers of fancy were first transplanted, is, undoubtedly, the East. For ages before Plato spoke or Homer sang, the fertile imagination of the Oriental poets and romancists constructed these tales upon traditions, or remnants of traditions, handed down from the early worship of the aboriginal inhabitants, or from the Pantheism which in some of its multifarious forms was the religion of men in ages anterior to the sculptures of Nimroud, or to the composition of the Sanscrit Vedas. Appealing to the faculty of Wonder, which is akin to that of Veneration, and tends so largely to spiritualize the character, these romances have exercised no small influence upon the western nations of Europe, and have imparted to it much of that appreciation of the poetical sentiment which adds such charm to daily life, and so many graces to the social and domestic circle. Among these tales, the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood, or "La Belle au Bois dormant," has long been an eminent favourite. Though in its present shape it appears to have come to us from the French, and to be due to that fair lady of the Court of the Tuileries to whom we are indebted for the "Fair One with the Golden Locks" and other similar legends, it probably took its rise in the prolific East. To be able to go to sleep for a century, and to awaken to see how the world had got on in the interval, is an old fancy of the Oriental poets and sages. The idea is a beautiful one for the purposes of fiction; and is equally attractive when wrought into a child's story, or into a more fanciful and elaborate shape for the gratification of more critical and mature minds. The new Poet Laureate, in one of his early poems, has versified the legend, and superadded to its ancient simplicity many graces in the mode of telling it. The following passage depicts in words the scene which has been so well rendered by the kindred arts of the painter and the engraver. We shall not criticise it further than to say, that such a description should not have been marred by a line like that which concludes the third stanza:—

Soft lustre bathes the range of urns
On every slanting terrace lawn.
The fountain to his place returns,
Deep in the garden lake withdrawn.
Here droops the banner on the tower,
On the hall-hearths the festal fires,
The peacock in his laurel bower,
The parrot in his gilded wires.

Here sits the butler, with a flask
Between his knees, half-drain'd; and there,
The wrinkled steward at his task.
The maid of honour, blooming fair—
The page has caught her hand in his;
Her lips are sever'd as to speak;
His own are pouted to a kiss;
The blush is fix'd upon her cheek.

Till all the hundred summers pass,
The beams that through the oriel shine,
Make prisms in every carven glass,
And beaker, brimm'd with noble wine.
Each Baron at the banquet sleeps,
Grave faces gather in a ring.
His state the King reposing keeps—
He must have been a jolly King!

The Prince who is destined to break the charm at length arrives; and the poet very happily describes his coming, and the feelings that arose in his breast at the strange spectacle that presented itself.

The following beautiful and animated passage describes the scene that ensued immediately after the lips of the Prince had met those of the Sleeping Beauty, as depicted in the Engraving:—

A touch, a kiss! the charm was snapt,
There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that clapt,
And barking dogs, and crowing cocks,
A fuller light illumined all;
A breeze through all the garden swept;
A sudden hubbub shook the hall,
And sixty feet the fountain leapt.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the steward scrawl'd,
The fire shot up, the martin flew,
The parrot scream'd, the peacock squall'd,
The maid and page renewed their strife,
The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and crack't,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.

And last of all the King awoke,
And in his chair himself uprear'd,
And yawn'd, and rubb'd his face, and spoke—
"By holy rood, a Royal beard!
How say you, we have slept, my Lords?
My beard has grown into my lap!"
The Barons swore, with many words,
'Twas but an after-dinner's nap.

The awakened Beauty at last takes her departure with her happy lover:—

"O eyes long laid in happy sleep!"
"O happy sleep, that lightly fled!"
"O happy kiss, that woke thy sleep!"
"O love, thy kiss would wake the dead!"
And o'er them many a flowing range
Of vapour buoy'd the crescent-bark,
And, rapt thro' many a rosy change,
The twilight died into the dark.
"A hundred summers! Can it be?
And whither goest thou, tell me where?"
"Oh seek my father's court with me,
For there are greater wonders there."
And o'er the hills, and far away
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
Thro' all the world she follow'd him.

It is, perhaps, too much to ask that every fairy legend should have its obvious and palpable moral; but in this there is an inner meaning, to be discovered by those who will earnestly and faithfully seek it. Those who can see none in so fanciful a story may be forgiven if they are children, and have read for amusement only; but, if they are older than children, and see no meanings in it that are worthy of extraction, they have read it in vain.

Cattle Show.—Very extensive arrangements have been made at the Baker-street Bazaar for the show of cattle and agricultural implements, which will open on the 10th inst. Besides other additions to these premises, two very extensive apartments have been added, under the superintendence of Mr. Boulnois, the architect, who, as these buildings are designed to be both permanent and secure, very judiciously, we think, has adopted the now well-known fireproof system of Messrs. Fox and Barrett, of London, which would appear to be not only more economical in the first cost of the erection of edifices, but to the important guarantee it affords against fire superadds an annual saving by the reduction of insurance. By these arrangements ample space has been secured for the purpose of the exhibition, and crowding and want of efficient ventilation, it is expected, have been remedied. It is obvious, therefore, that ladies, and those of a delicate frame, who cannot stand the jostling of large bodies of persons, will find that their comfort has thus been cared for, while the expense consequent upon such change must be fully returned by the opportunity which the increased area will provide for remunerative attraction during the ensuing year of '51. Next week we shall illustrate the most attractive points of "the Show."

A returned emigrant from the California trail on the prairies to St. Louis says, that on the portion known as Carson's route he counted 963 graves, and believes that at least 5000 persons must have perished on the plains this year. He also counted 1061 dead mules, 4960 dead horses, and 3750 dead oxen. Yet the hope and lust of gold still continues to tempt new thousands upon thousands to brave all the fearful privation, suffering, and death of an overland route to California.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

A Somerset County Meeting was held on Thursday week, at Taunton. The requisition was signed by upwards of 800 persons, including the following:—The Earl of Cork, the Earl of Cavan, Earl Poulett, Lord Bridport, Lord Hinton, the Hon. R. Boyle, the Hon. A. Poulett, Sir W. C. Medlycott, Sir A. Hood, Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Venerable Archdeacon Moysey, Messrs. E. A. Sanford, W. A. Sanford, G. W. Blathwayt, &c. The large Hall was completely crowded.—Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting views with feelings of indignation the attack made by the Pope of Rome against the undoubted prerogative of her Majesty, by presuming to divide these kingdoms into dioceses.

Mr. W. Miles seconded. He disclaimed any desire to interfere with the civil and religious rights of the Roman Catholics, and quoted the letter of Lord Beaumont, containing an avowal of the Queen's supremacy, to justify them in the course they were then taking. Mr. T. D. Acland defended the Tractarian party, admitting that some instances might be found in which zeal for the Church had been carried to excess. The concessions made to Roman Catholics during the last twenty years, he argued, rendered it impossible now to use repression by force, to prevent the recent act of the Pope from being carried into effect. He announced that the author of the letter in the *Times*, which had so exposed the ignorance of Cardinal Wiseman in reference to the "slums" of Westminster, was Mr. William Page Wood. A good deal of discussion or squabbling took place about the tolerance of some, and the persecuting spirit of others—about the influence of the Tractarians, and the mischief they had done; but the resolution was unanimously adopted, as well as another, declaring—

That this meeting is utterly opposed to the corruptions of the Romish Church, whether promoted by her open emissaries, or by any party among ourselves—

and an address to the Queen coresponding with the resolutions. The meeting terminated by hearty cheers for the Queen.

At Swansea, where the inhabitants held a meeting on Thursday (last week), an opposition by the Dissenters was successful. Mr. H. H. Vivian having moved

That this meeting views with indignation the late insidious attempts of the Papal See to establish its spiritual dominion in this country, and considers it a daring infringement of her Majesty's prerogative and the rights and liberties of her Protestant subjects, &c.,

Mr. W. H. Michael moved, as an amendment—

That this meeting, in expressing its hearty and unwavering attachment to the Protestant religion, and its deep regret at the advances of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, wishes to record its gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of civil and religious liberty enjoyed under our present Constitution, and deprecates any attempt to repress the perfect and proper exercise of religious opinion by the secular arm, as opposed to liberty, the rights of conscience, and the progress of religious truth.

After many speeches *pro* and *con.*, the amendment was carried by a large majority. Other resolutions intended to be moved by those who called the meeting were abandoned.

Derby County Meeting.—On Friday week, in consequence of a requisition, numerously signed, a meeting took place at Derby, in the County Hall, which was crowded to excess. Amongst those present were the High Sheriff (Robert Arkwright, Esq.), in the chair; Lord Waterpark, Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.; Sir H. S. Blann, Bart.; Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart.; Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.; Sir Francis Darwin, William Mundy, Esq., M.P.; Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P.; William Evans, Esq., M.P.; C. R. Colville, Esq., M.P.; George Arkwright, Esq., M.P.; E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq.; Matthew Gisborne, Esq.; Thomas Gisborne, Esq.; G. Meynell, Esq.; Charles Arkwright, Esq.; J. Meynell, Esq.; John Strutt, Esq.; Jedediah Strutt, Esq.; Drury Lowe, Esq.; A. Mundy, Esq.; G. Crompton, Esq.; F. Hurt, Esq.; J. Yarde Buller, Esq., &c. The Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., proposed the address to the Queen, and apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Devonshire, detained in Ireland. Had it been in his Grace's power to have attended, they would have found him ready to stand forward in defence of those principles for which his ancestors fought.—Mr. Mundy, M.P., seconded the address, which, relying on her Majesty's firmness to resist this daring encroachment by a foreign potentate on her supreme authority, ardently desired that her Majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of her people, the defender, by God's grace, of our Protestant principles, against the machinations of foreign interference from without, or the subtle and undermining influence of Romanising tendencies from within. It was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting gave three hearty cheers for the Queen.

At Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, there was a numerous meeting to address her most gracious Majesty on the present aggression of the Pope of Rome in promotion of a Papal hierarchy for this country, and further to take such steps as the present crisis may require. Ladies were present. A considerable number of Catholics were also present, and the whole resolutions and address were opposed by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan and the Rev. Mr. Longman, Catholic priests. The discussion took a theological turn, and referred chiefly to the merits of the two churches. There was some disturbance, but, on the whole, the Catholics were heard. Mr. O'Sullivan moved an amendment; but the original motion was carried, amidst much cheering, by a vast majority. The Rev. W. Dalton, the Rural Dean, and the Rev. Dr. Bryson were the principal speakers on the part of the Church. "God save the Queen" was sung with enthusiasm, and closed the meeting.

The County of Dorset held a meeting on Friday week. The county hall was crowded to excess. Mr. H. Ker Seymer moved the first resolution. The Roman Catholics, as such, he said, had no right to speak of religious liberty, for they granted it not. The aggression was insolent, but not insidious; he threw doubts on the assertion that the perversion of some of the members of the Church had led to the aggression. The Rev. W. Casey, a Catholic priest, moved an amendment, expressing loyalty to the Queen, but declaring against interference with the religious doctrines and discipline of any of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Cooper, a Unitarian minister, seconded the amendment, which found only two supporters; and the resolution, with a corresponding address to the Queen, was carried.

The Incorporated Law Society, on Tuesday, carried away by the prevailing spirit, held a meeting in their hall, and, in spite of a protest from some part of the corporation that the object of the meeting did not concern the corporate body, to which it was replied that it merely lent the hall to its members; in spite, too, of an amendment in the sense of the protest, the meeting persisted in proceeding, and adopted an address to the Queen, and petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, praying that measures be taken to guard against the re-establishment of the Papal power in England.

A Meeting of the County of Essex was held at Chelmsford on Tuesday, convened by the High Sheriff, T. Burch Western, Esq., of Felix Hall, upon a requisition signed by a thousand and fifty names, comprising persons of all ranks, of every political opinion, and of every Protestant sect. Among them were Lord Braybrooke, Lord Rayleigh, Sir J. T. Tyrell, M.P.; Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P.; Sir G. H. Smijth (late M.P. for Colchester); Sir W. Bowyer Smith, Sir T. N. Abdy, the Rev. J. Page Wood, Sir J. H. Pelly, Sir Francis Simpkinson Brampston, M.P.; Mr. W. Beresford, M.P.; Mr. Lennard, M.P.; the Hon. and Rev. W. Bertie, &c. From 1500 to 2000 persons were assembled. Sir W. B. Smith moved "That an address be presented to her Majesty on the recent aggression by the Pope." Mr. King, a surgeon, of Chelmsford, seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mr. C. G. Round moved an address, which expressed the strongest feelings of indignation at the Pope of Rome arrogating to himself the title of universal Bishop, and having presumed to appoint persons as bishops, who are to take their titles from cities and towns in her Majesty's dominions; and also in particular to appoint a Cardinal Prince, and to add to his Italian title that of Archbishop of Westminster—the city famous in the history of our country as the seat of Royalty and Government. It prayed her Majesty to take such measures as may be deemed expedient for the suppression of proceedings which we regard as an insult to her Majesty's dignity and authority—an outrage upon the Protestant feelings of her loyal subjects—and an infringement of our great constitutional principle. It also assured her Majesty that the addressers were utterly opposed to the corruptions of Popery, whether promoted by open emissaries from without, or by any persons among themselves, more or less favourable to the spirit, rites, and superstitions of the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) In supporting the motion, Mr. Round reminded the meeting, that—"Some of the sailors of Cromwell's famous Admiral Blake, when off Malaga, having been ill-treated at the instigation of a priest, he sent for the priest. The Governor replied that he had not authority to deliver him up. 'I care not about the Governor's authority,' said Blake; 'if the priest be not sent on board, I shall burn down the town.' The Governor at once sent the priest, to whom Blake thus addressed himself:—'If any of my people had inflicted injuries upon you, and complaint had been made to me, I would have redressed those injuries; but I will have the world to know that none but an Englishman shall punish an Englishman.' (Loud cheers. A Voice: 'That was like the glorious Puritan.' Another Voice: 'Worthy of Oliver's Government.' Cheers.) Ay, there was something noble in that. (Hear.) We should insist that no one but the Sovereign of England, with the aid of her united Parliament, should legislate for or 'govern' the British people." (Cheers.) The address having been seconded by Mr. C. T. Tower, Mr. Havens, of Colchester, after admitting that the Roman Catholic was the worst of religions, proceeded to describe the Church of England as founded on the Royal supremacy, which had formerly been exercised to persecute Puritans and others; and as men split into sects, including the port-wine school, composed of gentlemen who drank their "bottle of port-wine, and laid themselves down for an hour to let it crust." He spoke of the Methodists as "the scavengers of the Establishment. (Uproar.) They did its dirty work. (Renewed uproar.) They went down into mines and coalpits, and into the back-slums of crowded cities and towns; and all praise to them for so doing, and for imparting religious consolation to the people; but still these Wesleyans hung on to the skirts of the Establishment; and if the Church of England should fall, Wesleyan Methodism would fall also. (Cries of 'Oh,' and 'No.') He came next to the Nonconformists. (Interruption.) And he confessed he was astonished at the course which some of the Nonconformists had taken. They, like the Roman Catholics, were, spiritually, rebels to their Sovereign. They denied the spiritual supremacy of the Queen, though (oh, oh) they transferred their allegiance to no foreign potentate or power. (Hear, hear.) Still, he should have expected that the Nonconformists, remembering the persecutions they had gone through, and the 'toleration' only which they now enjoyed, would have been glad to see an attack upon the State Church; but, far from that, they seemed to be inclined to play the part—if he might use the phrase without offence—of beggars to the Establishment. (Noise and interruption.) They lay at its gates clad in the rags—the cast-off rags, of priestly intolerance; and while the Popish dogs licked their sores, these Nonconformist beggars picked up the crumbs of bigotry that fell from the Church of England. (Hisses and groans.) If the Queen, with the advice and consent of her Parliament, should take from her brow the diadem of spiritual supremacy, reason and argument would then have a clear stage and no favour, and out of the conflict truth would come forth; and great was truth, and it would prevail. (Loud cheers.) He proposed an amendment, which recommended a further concession of religious liberty as the most appropriate remedy for the dissension that had sprung from the Pope's Bull (hisses, and laughter); and, therefore, praying her Majesty to adopt measures for the granting and confirming to all her subjects the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in such spirit and form as to them severally may seem most agreeable." (Oh, oh.) This amendment found no seconder; but one moved by Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., was added to the address. It prayed that measures be taken effectually to discourage all those Romanising practices which have of late, to so great an extent, prevailed amongst certain of the clergy of the Established Church, as it was by those practices that the Pope had been encouraged to commit acts of aggression. Mr. Conyers, Sir John Tyrell, and other Tory gentlemen at the meeting, eulogised Lord John Russell; and Sir John said, if Lord John came to Parliament next session in the manly spirit which pervaded his letter, he would support him.

Flintshire County Meeting.—More interest attached to this than to any other county meeting, from the fact that the requisition from the inhabitants of Flint had been addressed to the High Sheriff, Lord Fielding (lately a convert to Roman Catholicism), to which his Lordship had replied, calling the meeting in words different from the requisition, "to consider the effect of the late ecclesiastical arrangements of the Catholic Church in this country." The meeting accordingly took place on Wednesday, but the High Sheriff did not attend. The Right Hon. Lord Mostyn, Viscount Dungannon, Hon. Captain Rowley, Sir John Hanmer, Colonel Philips, Colonel Bouts, J. W. Dodd, Esq., M.P., &c., were present; Lord Mostyn in the chair. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from the Marquis of Westminster and Lords Dinorben and Kenyon. The Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn moved an address to the Queen. Sir J. Hanmer seconded the motion, and the address was unanimously adopted. It assured her Majesty of attachment to the Protestant principles and institutions established at the Reformation and revolution of 1688, their indignation and alarm at the recent insult to her Majesty's Crown and dignity, and invasion of our rights and liberties; and it besought her Majesty to command such measures to be adopted as the present extraordinary emergency may require to guard those principles which placed her illustrious ancestors on the throne of these realms.

A Crowded Meeting of Lay Members of the Church of England was held on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons'-hall, "for the purpose of protesting against the late insolent and insidious attempt of the Bishop of Rome, and also of invoking her Majesty's aid to suppress the various Romish innovations recently introduced in some quarters into the services of the Church of England." Lord Ashley presided; and there were present on the platform, besides the chairman, Earl Waldegrave, Messrs. Plumtree, M.P., John Labouchere, and Lord Charles Russell. The chairman said, he addressed the Protestant brethren of the Church of England (loud cheers), who were called upon to express their opinions, as the laity were as much churchmen as the Bishops themselves (cheers), and were more unfettered than the clergy. Their ancient and implacable enemy, who had misconducted and misgoverned his own country, had presumed to do with this land as with a mere farm, and usurped the functions of their Royal mistress. They protested against this flagrant violation of their rights and liberties. They owed no obedience, under God, but unto the Queen of these realms. (Applause.) For Cardinal Wiseman to call himself Archbishop of Westminster was an illegal act; and, if they submitted to it, they would deserve all the consequences. ("No, never will we submit.") They must resist the Romish hierarchy. They did not ask for penal enactments. They urged no war with the Catholics of this realm, but declared eternal war against the Pope and his Cardinals. (Cheers.) But his aggression had done good, and he would propose a vote of thanks to the Pope, together with a handsome edition of the Polyglott Bible. (Cheers.) They must turn to the concealed Tractarian, and to the doctrines preached in some of their churches. What had invited the Pope to attack the capital? It was owing to the adoption in the Church of England of ceremonies and language suited for Popish pulpits—to auricular confession. (Cheers.) How should they address themselves to the evil which the Bishops knew existed to a frightful extent? It was time for the laity (loud cheers) to protest against the enormities in all their length and extent. He spoke only for himself; but if driven to the necessity he would rather worship with Lydia on the banks of the river (cheers), than with a hundred surpliced priests in the temple of St. Barnabas. (Loud cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for some time.) They proposed to address her Majesty to remedy the evils as far as the law allowed; which was safe, because they kept themselves within the straight lines of existing laws. They would tell the Queen, that, by God's grace, they would not abate one jot or tittle of that won for them at the Reformation. (Cheers.) They would accept the work transmitted to them by the Reformation. Latimer said, "Be of good cheer, Master Ridley; for we have lighted such a candle in England as shall never, by God's blessing, be again put down!" (Immense cheering.) Resolutions condemnatory of the "aggression," lamenting the existence of "dangerous foes" within "our own household," and declaring, that, while the meeting felt "deeply conscious that the true and effectual remedy for the dangers which beset our Protestant Church belongs to no human power, but only to the Supreme Head of the Church, whose Almighty aid is to be sought by humble, persevering prayer, it is thankful that, by the British Constitution and the existing laws, there is vested in her Majesty, as the earthly head of our Church, a wholesome power of interposition; which power we entreat her Majesty now to exercise." A memorial to the Throne, based upon these resolutions, was adopted.

There have been meetings, also, at Bushey, Herts; Southampton, Chard, Hackney, Great Marlow, Stratford-on-Avon, Ewell, Eweline, Tynemouth, Kidderminster; Bilston, where the Catholics made a show; Oxford, Taunton, Whitehaven, Wakefield; of the Church Schoolmasters, in the School-room, Shoe-lane, Holborn; at St. Thomas', Stepney; St. Sepulchre's, Middlesex, where a Catholic clergyman unsuccessfully moved an amendment; at Hexham, where a Catholic gentleman unsuccessfully moved an amendment, and is accused of having attempted to provoke a riot; at Old Down, Somerset, where the meeting refused to hear a Catholic priest; at Stourbridge, Newark, Rochester, Cardiff, and Pontefract; in Queenhithe Ward; at Sherborne, Sheerness; of the Leicester Town Council, in which the address was opposed by seven, to twenty votes for it; at Stafford, Sheffield, Leominster; of Dissenters, at Liverpool, Durham, Preston, Whitchurch, Howden, Ross, &c. Addresses have been signed and forwarded from Portsmouth, Portsea, Fareham, Gosport, and the places adjoining.

EVENTS.

The Orangemen of Ireland have adopted an address to the people of England on the present crisis, which attacks in strong terms the Church of Rome. The Earl of Enniskillen, in a separate address to the Orangemen of both parts of the Empire, calls on them to be watchful, wise, and to acknowledge the hand of God in the present circumstances.

A meeting of influential Catholics has been held at the house of Mr. Charles Scott Murray, in Bucks, recently member for that county, the representation of which he resigned on becoming a Roman Catholic. Cardinal Wiseman, Bishop Wareing (Northampton), Lord Camoys, and other distinguished persons, ladies as well as gentlemen, have honoured Mr. Murray with their company.

Cardinal Wiseman caused to be read in all the Catholic churches of the metropolis, on Sunday, a document appointing a jubilee and granting plenary indulgence. It begins—"Nicholas, by the Divine mercy of the holy Roman Church, by the title of St. Pudentiana, Cardinal, Priest, Archbishop of Westminster," &c. It defines a jubilee

A period of time during which the Church more earnestly exerts herself, through her ministers, to bring sinners to repentance, to obtain the restitution of ill-gotten property, and the reparation of injured reputations; to reconcile enemies; to make the lukewarm fervent; to awaken faith, enliven hope, and increase charity, and to renew in all the sound principles of true religion and their serious observance. The Church exhorts her children to run to the sacred tribunal of penance with contrite and penitent hearts, and there, after humble confession of sins, obtain forgiveness to approach its sacred temple with warm and deep devotion, and derive new light from the only living spring; to give alms abundantly, according to the ability of each, and to mortify the flesh by fasting. That, further, a jubilee is the time for using violence to heaven by earnest and constant prayer, proceeding from souls thus purified, for the averting of calamities from the Church, and for obtaining peace and unity among all Christian people, and the union of all hearts and souls in the belief of God's truth.

From Sunday, the 8th of December, until Sunday, the 22nd of the same month (inclusive), is the time appointed for enjoying the jubilee in the archdiocese of Westminster and the diocese of Southwark. Each of the faithful must in the period partake the sacrifice of penance and the holy Eucharist; must visit on three separate days some Catholic church or chapel, and join in prayers or say the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, and five "Our Fathers" and five "Hail Marys." Such as are unable to visit a church may say these prayers at home. On the last day, after mass, a solemn *Te Deum* be sung or recited in thanksgiving for the return of his Holiness to Rome.

St. Barnabas.—There were again interruptions and disturbances at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, on Sunday, but not of sufficient magnitude to call for the interference of the police. Mr. Bennett, the minister of the chapel, has addressed a very long letter to Lord John Russell, in which he endeavours to trace to Lord John all the present agitation, including the repeated disturbances at St. Barnabas; accuses him of being a Liberal in religion as well as in politics—that is, as having no religious belief; and of aiming at establishing a tyranny over the consciences of the clergy by a State Church. Mr. Bennett protests against the Queen's, or rather the Prime Minister's supremacy; declares that what the Minister aims at by promoting it, is his own advantage, in the appointment of whom he pleases to bishoprics and other ecclesiastical offices; and concludes by warning him against his course, lest he should be appointed to bring on the empire the great calamity of the destruction of the Church. In a little episode in the letter, Mr. Bennett mentions that Lord John contributed to the funds for building St. Barnabas, and supplied advice as well as money; that he took the holy sacrament at the hand of Mr. Bennett so late as Ash-Wednesday, 1849; and that his Lordship was a supporter of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, as well as St. Barnabas. Mr. Bennett says, that Lord John now worships occasionally with Mr. Cumming, who denies the utility and necessity of an Episcopacy. The Rev. gentleman, in a postscript, admits that the service of his church has latterly been altered in two instances.

Mr. Bowyer has replied to the letter of Lord Beaumont, that his Lordship assumes the whole matter in dispute, by supposing that the Pope's letter, incorrectly called a Bull, is illegal. He asserts that it is not illegal, and that no injury is done to her Majesty's supremacy or prerogative by obeying it. Lord Beaumont's reasons, he says, are only his own *ipse dixit*; and he accuses his Lordship of disrespect to the Pope.——Mr. Bowyer has also replied to Dr. Cumming's accusation against Cardinal Wiseman, and shows that, by the evidence of Drs. Doyle and Murray before the House of Lords in 1825, before that period the Pope had altered the oath Dr. Cumming has accused the Cardinal of having taken unaltered. Mr. Bowyer accounts for the form being still left unaltered in the Pontifical, so far as it concerns an Archbishop, by no Archbishop ever having been appointed in England—no one had ever been made in it, and therefore the alteration had been neglected to be made. Mr. Bowyer says that Cardinals are exempt from taking the oath, and that Cardinal Wiseman took no oath whatever on receiving the *pallium*.——Dr. Cumming has rejoined, in another letter to Mr. Bowyer, that the oath referred to by Drs. Doyle and Murray is the oath taken by the Irish Catholic Bishops, and was a special exemption, which does not apply to English Bishops; and repeats, that in his former letter

to the *Times* (noticed in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), he merely stated what he saw at the Archbishop's residence.——Mr. Bowyer has again replied to Dr. Cumming; but we must refer our readers who wish to follow the controversy, to the columns of the *Times*.

DR. CUMMING addressed a large meeting of the Reformation Society at Bristol, on Monday. The room was crowded to excess to hear the learned Doctor, who spoke strongly against the Catholics, and in favour of the press, particularly of the *Times;* and was received with enthusiastic applause. The meeting at the close sang the National Anthem.

SIR BENJAMIN HALL has taken the opportunity of the religious discussion to publish a long letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he enters at length into the abuses of the Church, and calls on the most rev. Prelate to exert himself to correct them.

MR. ROEBUCK also has entered the field of controversy, and, in a letter addressed to Lord John Russell, endeavours to show that the noble Lord's conduct has been inconsistent and impolitic. He finds, he says, "the public mind of England stirred from one end of the kingdom to the other. I hear fierce denunciations hurled against one class of our Christian brethren; I see politicians of nearly all classes bending beneath the storm, and joining in the cry against Papists and the Pope. Simple, downright intolerance is at the bottom of it. No real danger exists. You," he says (addressing Lord John), "have given dignity and importance to an antipathy which you ought carefully to have allayed; and, by your ill-timed support, you have done your utmost to keep alive for years a detestable intolerance, of which, in your heart, I believe you to be thoroughly ashamed." Mr. Roebuck treats the Pope's claims as ridiculous, and characterises Lord John Russell's letter as unstatesmanlike, and as having served as a "trumpet to call into action the worst, the fiercest, the most dangerous passions that darken the human reason and harden the human heart." "The work of years," he says, "has in a moment been destroyed; and the task of governing Ireland—of uniting the Catholics and Protestants of the empire in one common bond—just as it was accomplished, has been undone, by Lord John rousing up the spirit of strife, and quickening into active life the demon of persecution."

THE NATIONAL CLUB has recommended the lay members of the Church of England to address the Archbishops and Bishops to discountenance innovations in the Church, and to address the Queen to *enforce* the uniform observance of the customary service in the Church.

ARCHDEACON MANNING has resigned his office, in consequence of the strong expression of opinion against the Tractarians.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, presiding at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society, on Tuesday, made a long and an instructive speech on the subject. He declared that the present was a battle of principle; that the Tractarian proceeded on the Roman Catholic dogma, that the word of God must be interpreted by the Church, and was, therefore, hostile to the great Protestant doctrine of the exclusive authority of the word of God. He contended, therefore, that the Tractarians and the Roman Catholics were identical in principle. His Grace observed that the opposition in England to the Papal claims was founded chiefly on their being a violation of the Queen's supremacy; but her supremacy was considered more as a political than a religious idea, and as a vindication of every nation to determine its own faith was to be upheld, as it involves the right of every individual to perfect freedom of conscience. His Grace repudiated the Bishop of London's doctrine, that the aggression of the Church of Rome should be resisted because there should be one set of clergy to a geographical district, that making the Church of Christ rest on a body of clergymen, and putting a stop to all missionary proceedings for the improvement of rival faiths. His Grace thought the Bishop of London had rather betrayed the cause of the Church, by advising the people not to listen to the Oratorians—implying that the foundations of the faith of the English Church were not secure. He concluded a speech that will probably have some influence on the question, by referring to Dr. Wiseman; and declaring, in the name of the Protestantism of Scotland, that he was as confident of victory as the Doctor.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, on Tuesday last, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, had an audience of the Queen, at Windsor Castle, to receive her Majesty's pleasure relative to the day for the reception by her Majesty of the address from the Corporation of the City of London on the Papal Aggression. Alderman Salomons, and some of the members of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London, also attended to receive her Majesty's pleasure on the same subject.

The *Legal Observer* states that proceedings have been taken by a wealthy individual for instituting a prosecution against one of the Popish Bishops for a misdemeanour. The question is thus likely to have a legal solution.

DOCUMENTS.

The Prelates of the Church of England, with the exception of the Bishops of Exeter and St. David's, have signed the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the Archbishops and undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, approach your Majesty with sentiments of veneration and loyalty, at a time when an unwarrantable insult has been offered to the Church and to your Majesty, to whom appertains the chief government of the estates of this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil. This our country, whose Church is a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments are duly administered according to Christ's ordinances, is treated by the Bishop of Rome as having been an heathen land, and is congratulated on its restoration, after an interval of 300 years, to a place among the churches of Christendom. The return of our people is anticipated to a communion, the errors and corruptions of which they deliberately renounce, and which continues to maintain practices repugnant to God's Word, inculcates blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits, and prescribes as necessary to salvation the belief of doctrines founded on no warranty of Scripture. It is a part of the same arrogant assumption, that, in defiance of the law which declares that "no foreign prelate or potentate shall use and exercise any manner of power, authority, or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, within this realm," the Bishop of Rome has pretended to exercise spiritual dominion over the people of this country, and, in nominating certain Roman ecclesiastics to particular places or sees in England, has re-asserted his claim of supremacy over the kingdom, and has interfered with a prerogative constitutionally belonging to your Majesty alone. We consider it our duty to record our united protest against this attempt to subject our people to a spiritual tyranny from which they were freed at the Reformation. And we make our humble petition to your Majesty to discountenance by all constitutional means the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the labour of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people committed to their charge.

(Signed) J. B. CANTUAR, T. EBOR, C. J. LONDON, and the other Bishops.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON, in reply to an address from the clergy of Richmond East, has reminded them that the Pope, who sent Augustine to preach the Gospel in Britain, denounced all claims to a universal bishopric as anti-Christian and blasphemous. He hopes that the present manifestation will be followed up by measures to reassert the principles of the Reformation.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER, in reply to an address from Birkenhead, bears testimony to the zeal of the clergy of the diocese, and to the sound-heartedness of the people: but there are large numbers at present beyond the reach of the influence of the Church, and he hopes that the present occasion will only excite more zeal, and induce the laity and clergy cordially to co-operate in giving the Church increased efficiency.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, in reply to an address from the clergy of West Tarring, asserts that the Bishop of Rome has attempted to exercise a "dominion inconsistent with our independence as a nation, which must be resisted." His claim to be the true Catholic Bishop of Chichester is wrongfully and schismatically set aside by the Pope and the Cardinal, and he derives comfort from knowing that his clergy will support the Queen's supremacy, and the freedom won at the Reformation. He attributes the act of the Pope to encouragement from the tendencies of members of the Church.

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, in reply to the clergy of the Deanery of Norbeth, says: "I cannot entirely agree with you, when you 'consider it a fundamental principle of the British Constitution in Church and State, that no foreign Prince or Prelate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or civil, within this realm.' It appears to me that, in this statement, you have overlooked an important distinction. So far as the proposition relates to civil or temporal jurisdiction, pre-eminence, or authority, I fully admit that it expresses an undeniable principle of the Constitution. But, so far as it relates to ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction, I conceive that it expresses only a point of doctrine, to which we, indeed, as ministers of our Reformed Church, have solemnly declared our assent; but which our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects notoriously do not, and which they are not now required by law to admit. I shall be willing (he adds) to advocate any measures which may serve most effectually to mark the absolute legal nullity of the Papal Bull, and of every act done under its authority. I doubt that it will be found practicable for the Legislature to go further than this, without trenching on those principles of civil and religious liberty, which no consideration whatever would induce me to violate."

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, in reply to an address from Chipping Wycombe, says he is "thankful that he views the Papal aggressions with no apprehension." He hopes from them measures to check Papal encroachments, already too far allowed. He only partially agrees with the statement of those who address him relative to the spread in the Church of opinions favourable to the Romish creed, and believes they have been most favoured by the conduct of the Government towards the Roman Catholics, both at home and abroad; and he has too firm a conviction of the truth and strength of the Church, to fear the evils that threaten to undermine it. He declares himself largely tolerant of others, ready to repress all teaching in the Church which transgresses its prescribed line, and is not aware of any Popish tendencies amongst his clergy that have ever passed unabated or unpunished.

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD (Dr. Hampden), in reply to an address from his clergy, says, "Never since the Reformation has there been greater occasion than now, for all who love the civil and religious constitution of our country, to stand forth with unfaltering tongue and firm hand. The subtle power of Antichrist has been of late successfully spreading its lures for the unstable souls among us, thinks the time is now come for taking full advantage of our weakness, and is sending its forces openly to occupy our country as a conquered land. It would seem that the Pope had been led to believe that there were conspirators within our walls, ready to open the gates to him and give him possession of our strongholds without a struggle. He has doubtless, by this time, been disabused of his mistake, and found that his emissaries have deceived him; but, though checked in his presumption, let us not rest till we have driven him back utterly in confusion." He therefore exhorts his clergy to renew their strength for the encounter with Romanist error by a diligent study of the Scriptures, and the records of the early church.

THE BISHOPS of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH of SCOTLAND have addressed their brethren of the English Church, expressing their lively hope that the wisdom which is above will guide their councils to scriptural truth. They yield to no class of her Majesty's subjects in their earnest repudiation of the errors and superstitions of Rome, and desire to co-operate with their brethren in England in resisting the aggressions of Rome.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA, residing at St John's Wood, will be happy to engage in a match by correspondence with any gentleman living in his vicinity. The prize to consist of a set of the "Staunton Chessmen," in boxwood and ebony. Address, enclosing card, to DELTA, office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 21, King William-street, Strand

C M J—1. The name shall be given in; but we hope to find Birmingham represented by half a dozen champions. 2. The emendation you submit shall be examined. 3. There are several "two-move Problems by D'Orville and Kling" which are really difficult

HON SECRETARY, QUENTIN—The subscription to the long-expected Chess-work, by Messrs Horwitz and Kling, is only 6s; payable to Mr H E Mott, 21, King William-street, Charing-cross

G O C—Under consideration

B S A—Send a Post-office order to the publisher of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 21, King William-street, Strand, and you will, no doubt, get them immediately, free of cost for carriage

ST EDMUND; W G, of Beverley—Give it another careful scrutiny

SENEX—Your solution of Problem No. 355 is right

LIND INEZ—You have failed in the capital Enigma No. 626

CAPE TOWN—The conditions of Enigma No. 621, you will find, are, that White, playing first, is to mate in *five* moves. Your solution of No. 357 is the true one

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 357, by C A W, Trinity College, Cambridge; R D M, M E R, C Foliero, Saintfield, I J C, J A W, F R, M D, D D, Alfred and Conway, are correct; all others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 358, by M P, J H, of Sudbury; I M, of Sherburn; C M I, C Foliero, J A W, St. Edmunds; G F F, of Wells; Trinity College, Cambridge; Derevon, I P H H, W B W, J S H, Sigma, Bellary, J D B, Lind Inez, Cape Town; F G R, Sheddon, Alb, H L, of Sheerness; R M, W S P, W G, Yarmouth Duo, Sigma, B W, Gill and Will, Saintfield, J B, J C, of Bath; Barr Magna, W C, Florence, Juventus, J B, of Wrotham; I J C, W T F, of Hull; Alfred and Conway, J B M, of Monasterevan; T D, A Constant Subscriber, A Graduate, M E, Tarporley, C A W, D B, are correct; all others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by Senex, M P, Milo, Philo Chess, Derevon, J P H H, Sigma, Bellary, F G R, Trinity College, Cambridge, Χιφωψ, C Foliero, J A W, Senex, G O C, are right; all others are wrong.

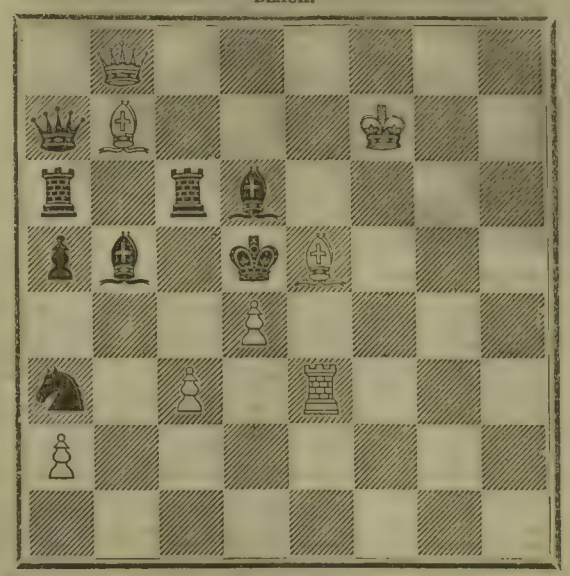
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 357.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R sq	P to K 5th (or the Q mates at K R 7th)	3. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	R interposes
2. Q takes B	P to K 4th (or Q mates at K B 6th)	4. Q takes Kt	Anything
		5. Q to K B sq—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 359.

By C. STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

One solitary Steeple-Chase comes off on Tuesday, at Newby; but where the place is to be found, we are not in a position to state. The season, we are sorry to observe, has opened badly in more respects than one, and does not appear at all likely to be up to "par."

The Coursing gatherings next week include the Spelthorne, at Overton, Wilts, on Tuesday and two following days; the Biggar and Newcastle, on Wednesday; and the Raynham and Broughton, on Thursday. Altogether, the sporting movements are characterised by extreme dullness.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A small amount of business was transacted at the following prices:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

5 to 4 on Grecian agst Mountain Sylph colt (t).

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Montague (t)	50 to 1 agst Clarissa (t)	50 to 1 agst Bro to Dough (t)
50 to 1 —— Wallflower (t)	50 to 1 —— Langton (t)	1000 to 15 —— Musician (t)
	1000 to 15 agst Miss Ann (t)	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Grecian (t)	40 to 1 agst Ipsus	50 to 1 agst Confessor

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The HACK STAKES of 2 sovs each, and 50 added.—Sir Robert, 1. Drayton colt, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Tuscan, 1. False Gem, 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Helter Skelter, 1. False Gem, 2.

The HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Modestina, 1. Whim colt, 2.

IRELAND.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—On Monday, the newly-elected corporation of Dublin assembled for the first time, for the purpose of choosing a fit and proper person to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The City Assembly House was densely crowded on the occasion, and the proceedings seemed to excite considerable public interest. Alderman Roe moved that Alderman Benjamin Lee Guinness be elected, and the motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously, amidst very cordial and protracted cheering. The present Lord Mayor, Mr. Reynolds, in putting the motion to the meeting, congratulated Alderman Guinness on his election, and expressed a hope it would be the forerunner of a better state of things in that city; reminding him, also, that "amongst his supporters on that occasion there were 27 gentlemen of the same religious creed which he (Mr. Reynolds) professed, and that these gentleman had united with their brother Protestants, Presbyterians, &c., to elect Alderman Guinness to the office of Lord Mayor by their unanimous voice. It had been said that after a storm a calm usually supervened. He trusted this adage would be exemplified during the official reign of the Lord Mayor elect, and he could assure him in perfect sincerity, that although his (Mr. Reynolds's) name had not appeared among those who had invited him to stand for the office of Lord Mayor, there was not a member of that council who was more willing to co-operate with him in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him." The Lord Mayor elect then addressed the assembly. He said:—"Among the members of a body so constituted and so numerous, there must necessarily exist much difference of opinion on a variety of subjects. I hope, however, that into this council chamber there shall not enter any spirit of discord, and for my part I will do all I can to smooth any differences that may arise, and, by my example and precept, to promote harmony and good feeling among the members of this body."

GROWTH OF FLAX.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of the Growth of Flax in Ireland was held at Belfast, on Friday week, and was numerously attended. Amongst those present were the Earl of Erne, Earl of Roden, Lord Dufferin, Lord Jocelyn, the Lord Bishop of Down, Sir R. Bateson, Sir J. Strange, Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., &c. The Earl of Erne presided; and the report gave a very favourable account of the proceedings and prospects of the society, and that, after an expenditure of £1300 in forwarding the objects of the society, in the proper growth and culture of the flax-plant, they had a balance in hand of £365. The Lord Bishop of Down proposed, and Mr. Sharman Crawford seconded, a resolution of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was heartily agreed to, for his Excellency's fostering care and unceasing activity to promote the objects of the society.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The following reply has recently been forwarded to W. B. Williams, Esq., of Corwen, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, with reference to a memorial to his Lordship, praying for the relief of the Hungarian refugees. It is couched in warmer terms than any official reply to, or acknowledgment of, a memorial or petition, that we ever remember to have seen:—"Foreign-office, Nov. 21.—Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th, enclosing a memorial, signed by yourself and other inhabitants of Corwen, calling his Lordship's attention to the continued detention of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey; and I am to request that you will state to the memorialists that her Majesty's Government will not fail to bear in mind the generous and humane wishes which are expressed in that memorial.—I am, sir, your obedient servant STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1851.

It would not satisfy the general or the special reader to detail the exact amount of glaziers', carpenters', painters', and ironmongers' work actually performed on the great building during the past week; it would give but a poor idea of the incessant and sufficient energy of the contractors, who, in spite of all the whisperings and forebodings, are so convinced of their ability to keep their promise as to the completion of their marvellous task by the promised time, that they have especially invited the members of the Society of Arts to hold a meeting within the structure on the 1st January. Professor Cowper will read a paper on the materials, &c., employed in the vast edifice. We may say that the glazing of the roofs and sides, and especially of the central avenue, seventy-two feet in width, is advanced remarkably, together with the flooring of the galleries; and the offices for the executive committee will be ready and habitable next week. By the following week, the offices in Palace-yard will be probably all removed, and communications will have to be forwarded to Hyde-Park. Mr. Owen Jones has been experimentalising with the decorative colouring to be employed in the interior. Blue, white, and red are reported to be specially preferred by him; and, as the sum of £2000 only is set aside for this purpose, no great variety is to be expected in the ornamentation. In the hands of this thoroughly capable artist it is well to leave the entire responsibility.

On Thursday, a visit was made by the Royal Commissioners to test the character, &c., of Mr. Jones's suggestions, and some brocades and carpets, furnished by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, were attached to the columns and sides, to realise the intended effect of the proposed colours against some of the articles to be exhibited.

Two of the ribs (seven tons in weight) for the circular transept roof, surmounting the trees considerably, were fixed on Wednesday. Others were subsequently added; and the whole character of the structure is much elevated and improved. Flags, it is now determined, *will* be used in the exterior adornment. The flooring is delayed, to admit the waggons, &c. bringing the necessary materials. It could be laid down throughout the entire space within ten days.

The labours of the Executive Committee have principally been respecting the apportionment of the interior to exhibitors; and it is satisfactory to state that most of the large towns, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford, &c., are thoroughly agreeable to the amount allotted. The prices for admission will not be published much before February.

The country Local Committees have been advised, by an official circular, that the space for agricultural implements, &c., must be limited for objects of very great novelty and excellence. The form of return which accompanied this circular required the name of the article, its uses, improvements, if patented, length, width, and lowest selling price.

Exhibitors will be glad to see the official notification that designs of articles to be exposed may be registered gratis at the Building; but it is still advisable that the Local Committees should be alert to pursue this advantage, and agitate for the protection of inventions against piracy, as originally promised by the Royal Commissioners.

Ludicrous enough has been the ignorance of measurement by several of the intended contributors. Some asking for square feet when they mean simply superficial feet; some requiring an amount of superficial feet without reference to the depth or height of their contributions, &c.

Generally, the local committees are responding to the wants of their district contributors.

The metropolitan committee, at its last meeting, appointed Lord Ashburton as chairman of the Council of Appeal. The chairman and vice-chairman have been selected for the Sectional Committee, which Professor Playfair has consented to assist. The great-room and committee-room of the Society of Arts have been placed at the disposal of the committee for their future meetings.

The Westminster district of the Metropolitan Committee returned specimens in all the four great sections—metals, fuel, minerals, patent cements; a granite obelisk, 35 feet in height, in one piece; London Eau de Cologne, raw fibres and tobacco, in snuffs, cigars, &c.; steam-engines in various uses, fire-engines, hydraulic machines, a locomotive balloon and parachute, a new plan of railway carriages to form batteries for national defences; measuring, weighing, and registration machines; watches, chronometers; musical, philosophical, and surgical instruments; one of Applegath's printing-presses, which will work the Supplements of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the Exhibition building; various models of churches and public buildings, calico manufactures, court dresses, needlework, lace, muslins, flannel, ornamental knitting, &c.; woollen fabrics, coats, trousers, robes, Spitalfields silks, carpets, rugs, shawls, tapestry, brocades, mixed wool and silk fabrics; preparations by Chevalier Claussen's process for producing artificial cotton, silk, and wool-yarns from flax and hemp, with his patent circular loom; paper-hangings, *papier maché* articles, gold and silver plate, silver curiosities, candelabra, épergnes, flower-stands, bedsteads, stoves, cutlery, and steel-work; a very interesting collection of manufactures in glass, book bound in glass-silk; marbles, cabinets, furniture, a portable india-rubber bath, boots, shoes, gaiters, hair-work, wigs, varieties of small wares, bronzes, cameos produced from glass, inlaying of metals in stone without the aid of the jeweller, daguerréotypes, engraved gem intaglio, illuminated writing and printing, &c.

The United States Government, as we stated some time back, has cordially assisted the objects of the Royal Commission. An official circular has lately been issued respecting the authority of the local committees to reject or accept the articles from each state or territory over which it presides. Duplicate certificates, if the specimens be approved of, will be forwarded to the central committee at Washington, which will entitle the contributions named in the certificates to be forwarded and returned, in a national vessel, to and from London, free of all charge. The Revenue Cutter Service will assist in the transportation. Articles must be delivered at New York, with an outside mark of "London Exhibition." The 10th January is the latest day for receiving packages, &c. The expenses in London, &c., of carting and packing-cases, must be defrayed by exhibitors.

Full information as to the classes, &c., in the Exhibition has been amply circulated.

Purbeck is announced to forward specimens of clay and silicious sand, which are extensively used in Staffordshire ware, besides the peculiar stone and marble found in the island.

A model, of the most minute and finished character, of Shakspeare's house, at Stratford, will be deposited by Mr. J. Powell, of Trentham.

The active exertions of Mr. Wallis, who had been deputed by the Executive Committee to visit Ireland, for the purpose of arousing the spirit of the various manufacturers whose special industry should be represented at the Exhibition, have been thoroughly successful. That gentleman's practical intelligence has fully stimulated the local energies of Cork, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Limerick; and specimens of the marbles, woods, clays, ores, minerals, friezes, linens, muslins, lace, gloves, leathers, and cutlery, for which these districts are so deservedly renowned, are all promised. So impressed were the Dublin committee with the sense of the efforts of Mr. Wallis, that they specially recorded a vote of thanks to him for his zeal and ability in their behalf.

Specimens of fancy shell-wook in great variety are proffered from Ramsgate.

A complete model of the battle of Trafalgar, in wood, is to be forwarded from Brighton. There are to be above seventy ships fully equipped. The rigging is of thread, and the frame seven feet long, and three feet wide. A model of a real Deal lugger is promised by the Deal Committee. It is afterwards to ornament the Town Hall, as a memorial of the Exhibition.

It is rumoured that Gore House has been offered for as an hotel, with the convenience of a *restaurant*, under the celebrated *chef de cuisine* of the present day.

Mr. Batty is to be accommodated, it is said, with ground for his circus near the South-Western Railway (London) terminus.

Registers for lodgings and boarding-houses are on the increase; but it would be advisable for visitors to inquire whether they have any official or local guarantee as to their accommodation, &c.

The Bath journals have published a series of the rules respecting the visiting club established in Bath, which may assist similar associations. They are clear honourable, and beneficial strictly to the members.

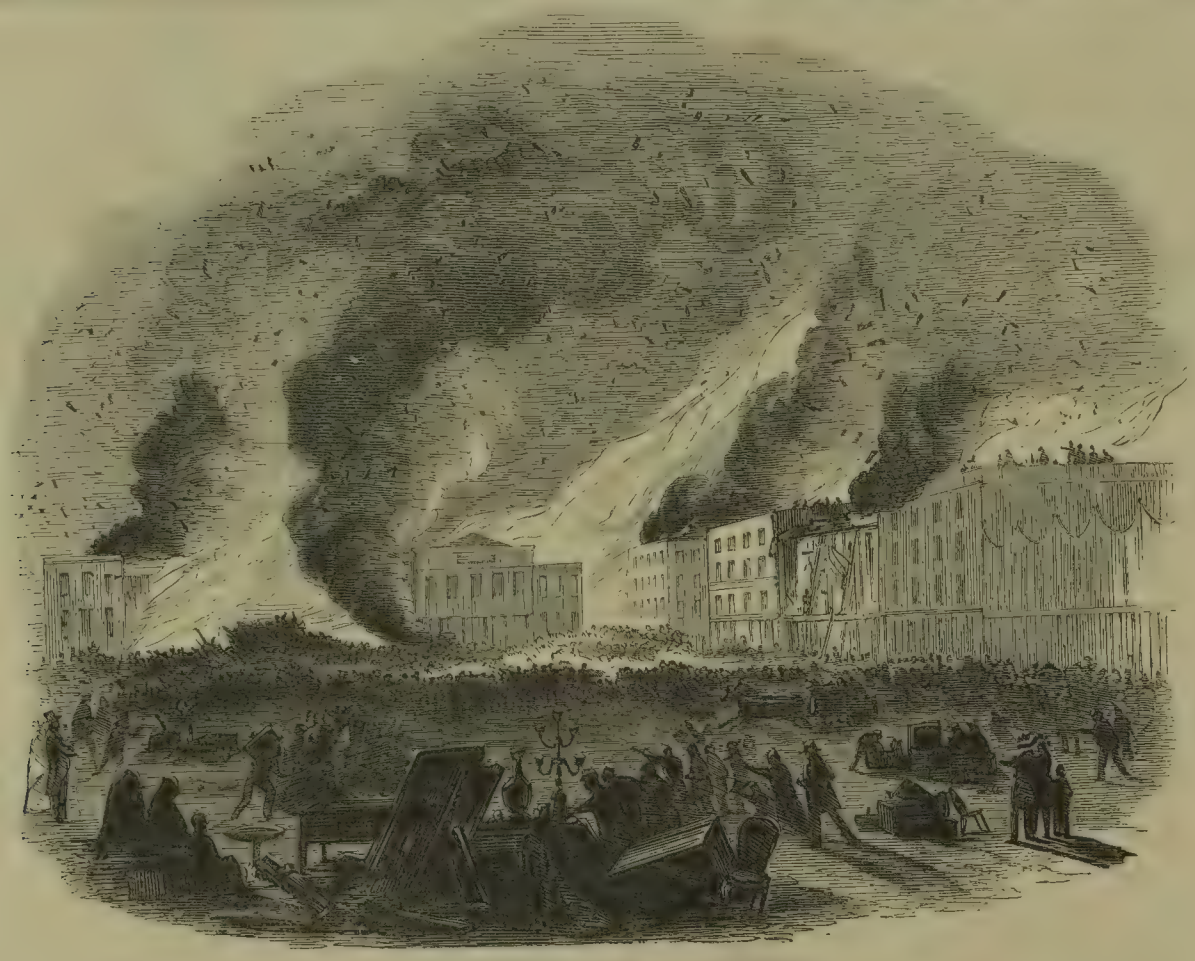
It has been suggested to lay down the Kensington-road a single line of railway, so as to accommodate vans or other heavy description of vehicles conveying passengers, &c. to Hyde-park.

A LOSS TO ART.—A lamentable disaster happened in the Vatican gallery at Rome, during the late stormy weather. One of the most interesting and beautiful vases in the whole collection was found dashed into a thousand fragments upon the marble pavement, by the *custode* who went round the sculpture gallery, some days ago, after a very windy night. This vase, of extraordinary size, was formed of *cologuino* alabaster, and was the identical one containing the ashes of the sons of Germanicus, or, according to some antiquarians, of Augustus himself, which was found in the vicinity of the mausoleum of Augustus. It was placed upon a pedestal near a large window, not far from the Cleopatra; and it is supposed that the violence of the wind burst open the windows, and blew the heavy curtains about with such force as to dash the vase, which was not properly secured by a pivot underneath, to the floor, shivering it into such an infinite number of pieces that there is scarcely any hope of its ever being restored to its pristine shape. The best person to effect such a task would undoubtedly be the restorer of the celebrated Portland vase; and the Cavalier Fabri, the director of the Vatican museum, would do well to consign the frail fragments of alabaster to his judicious handling.

FOURTH CONFLAGRATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE town of San Francisco, in Alta California, has just been the scene of another terrible conflagration, being the fourth visitation of this class within the short space of nine months.

The catastrophe we are about to describe took place on Tuesday, September 17. The alarm was given at about four o'clock, and in a few seconds the streets were full of people, and the engines of the Fire Companies were in full run for the scene. The fire broke out in the "Philadelphia House," on the north side of Jackson-street, three doors from the Washington Market. So rapidly did the flames spread, that all efforts to arrest them seemed for a long while totally vain. At first, it was perfectly calm; but the wind increased as rapidly as the flames, whirling the black masses of smoke, the lurid sheets of fire, and immense quantities of flaming cinders, aloft and in all directions. The conflagration spread on every side. Most of the buildings in the vicinity were of very light frame-work and covering, and exceedingly combustible. Several buildings in Jackson-street were torn down in succession but the progress of the flames was so rapid that this availed nothing.



THE FOURTH GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The "Climax," on the corner of Kearny and Pacific streets, was torn down, which, together with the energy displayed by those who battled for the Court-house, had the effect of saving that building, although it was very much scorched, and the blankets and carpets that covered its front were burned to cinders. The only houses saved of the entire square, bounded by Jackson, Kearny, Pacific, and Dupont streets, were on the north-west corner, the Polka, and three or four other buildings.

Crossing Jackson-street, the fire swept everything up to Portsmouth-square and to Kearny-street, leaving only between the latter and Dupont the *Alta California* newspaper office, the California, Lafayette, and Excellent *restaurants*, and two dwelling-houses. Besides the Excellent, which stands on the corner of Washington and Dupont, only four buildings on Dupont were saved between Washington and Pacific-streets. The back wooden buildings belonging to this office were laid in ashes. The Rendezvous and Bella Union, together with all the other buildings extending to the walls of the *Alta California* were burned to the ground.

From the Washington Market, the fire crossed Kearny-street, and soon the *Pacific News* building was in flames, and entirely consumed.

With the exception of the "Verandah" corner of Washington and Kearny, and an unfinished building called Kearny and Pacific, the whole row on the east side of Kearny, between Washington and Pacific streets, was destroyed. On Washington, below the Verandah, four more buildings were burned, when he fire was stayed by pulling down a wooden house.

The entire loss cannot be stated with any degree of certainty. It is far less, in proportion to the space burned over, than any of the previous fires. The buildings were, many of them, of one story and small. Perhaps about one hundred and twenty-five were destroyed. The total loss has been estimated at amounts varying from two hundred and fifty thousand to a million of dollars! In the *Alta California*, the estimate is three hundred thousand dollars. This estimate is based upon the fact that so many of the buildings were mere shanties, and also from the particular estimates of the sufferers themselves. The merchants and authorities of the town, including the Mayor, Recorder, and Judges, exerted themselves nobly to check the ravages of the flames. The Court House was saved by great efforts on the part of the various city and county officers and other citizens.

"When at length our dwellings were in the dust, and smoking embers and ashes and occasional jets of not yet glutted flame alone told the site of recent homes and busy marts, it was painful to see the ejected sufferers, men, women, and children, sad and tearful, clinging to the few relicts of late fortunes and firesides. The Public Square was literally crowded with whatever could be snatched from the hungry fire. Up to a late hour last night many persons were still there, with the few remnants left of their former property and comforts."

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketch to Mr. F. Marryat, only surviving son of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., and author of "Sketches of Borneo," who is now in California, with a view to the publication of the experiences of his enterprise.



THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—NEW DECORATION OF THE BALL-ROOM.

THE LATE MR. WOMBWELL.

This very active provider of amusement—who, perhaps, occupied a more prominent position before the existence of Zoological Societies—expired on the 16th ult., in his caravan, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, at the advanced age of 73.

Mr. Jeremiah Wombwell, or, as he was termed in the "fair" *patois*, "Old Jerry Wombwell," had not only amassed a handsome independence, but left a vast inheritance, in the shape of three travelling menageries, with a collection of birds and wild animals of the rarest and most valuable description—perhaps unequalled in Europe, at least as the property of an individual. Mr. Wombwell has left a widow (who for a number of years managed the No. 1 exhibition) and a daughter, Mrs. Bramston, the wife of the large army accoutrement maker. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds (a niece) managed No. 2 menagerie; and No. 3 caravan was under the direction of a nephew, Mr. George Wombwell.

The substance of the following details of Mr. Wombwell's itinerant life was communicated by him, some years since, to Mr. M'Diarmid, Editor of the *Dumfries Courier*, who introduces the narrative with this trait of the showman's humility after he had grown rich: "We were not a little astonished (says Mr. M'Diarmid), considering Mr. Wombwell's capital and the extent of his concerns, to find him dressed in a smockfrock, and cleaning and scrubbing as anxiously as the meanest servant he has. In this he is a true Englishman; and, so far from sparing or giving himself airs, sets an example of untiring industry to the whole establishment. Mrs. Wombwell, he admits, is sick of itinerating, and often wishes him to retire into private life, to enjoy quietly the fruits of his exertions; but, after the truly active life he has led for the last twenty years, he doubts whether rustication would add to his happiness; and objects further, on the ground that it would be difficult to find a suitable customer for his large and valuable collection of wild animals."



THE LATE MR. WOMBWELL.

Mr. Wombwell, when a boy, devoted much of his time to the breeding and rearing of birds, pigeons, rabbits, dogs, and other domestic animals, and beyond this had no idea of becoming the proprietor of a menagerie. In fact, he became one by force of accident, rather than of circumstances. At the London Docks he saw some of the first boa constrictors imported into England. Most of the "show folks" were afraid of and ignorant of managing them, and from this cause prices gave way a little, and Mr. Wombwell at length ventured to offer £75 for a pair. They were sold to him, and in the course of three weeks he realised considerably more than that sum by their exhibition—a circumstance which he always confessed made him partial to the serpent species, as it was his first introduction to the "profession." From this time he became a regular "showman." At about this period, Mr. Wombwell, who was by trade a cordwainer, kept a bird and shoemaker's shop in Compton-street, Soho, and subsequently exhibited with great success his boa constrictors in Piccadilly, near to St. James's Church.

Wombwell, of late years, had been very successful in breeding, and possessed at the time of his death more than twenty lions and five elephants, in addition to an unrivalled collection of other wild animals. Some time since, and it is the only instance on record, one of his lionesses had a litter of two white cubs.

The proprietors of menageries experience a great loss from disease, mortality, and accident; and Wombwell calculated that he had lost, from first to last, a fortune of at least from £12,000 to £15,000 by mortality among his wild beasts, birds, and animals. Not many years since, a fine ostrich, worth £200, which could have picked crumbs from a ceiling twelve feet high, thrust his bill between the bars of his cage, gave it an unlucky twist, and in attempting to withdraw it literally broke his neck. Monkeys become exceedingly delicate when imported into England. They are soon affected by cold, and when they begin to cough very generally fall into consumption, and exhibit all the symptoms of human beings labouring under the same complaint.

The value of wild animals, like everything else, varies according to supply and demand. Tigers have been sold as high as £300, but at other times they can be had for £100. A good panther is worth £100; hyenas, from £30 to £40; zebras from £150 to £200. The rarer kinds of monkeys are very valuable; and lamas and gnu always exceedingly high. Upon lions, lionesses, and elephants it is impossible to fix any price. Two cubs is the usual litter of the lioness, but Wombwell formerly had an old one which repeatedly dropped four. In these cases she nursed two and neglected the others; but Mr. Wombwell had a beautiful pointer bitch, which in her lifetime suckled four lions.

The cost of Mr. Wombwell's three establishments was enormous—on an average, at least £35 a day each. His caravans amounted to upwards of forty, and his stud—the finest breed of draught horses—varied from about 110 to 120. The expenses of his bands were estimated at £40 per week; while the amount he paid for turnpike tolls in the course of a year formed a prominent item in his expenditure. Even the ale of one of his elephants came to something throughout the twelve months, to say nothing of loaves (the best bread), grass, hay; and the capacious maw consumed the latter article at the rate of 168 lb. per diem.

Mr. Wombwell, from being a planet, had always satellites revolving around him in the shape of minor shows. With these he would have very willingly dispensed; but, though potent in inclination, lacked the necessary power. Go where he might, they watched his motions, and profited by the fair the menagerie created. To a certain extent his own idea of the matter was, "that *he* beat the bush, and *they* caught the bird."

WHITTINGTON CLUB.

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE SEASON.

The splendid ball-room of this Institution has been re-decorated and refitted with great splendour, at a cost of £600, the entire amount having been subscribed by the members previous to the commencement ofthe works. This may be taken as an evidence of the spirit which animates the Club. In addition to the decorations, a new orchestra has been erected, which, supported by two graceful and appropriate fluted columns, is cleverly blended with the general character and style of the room, and forms a useful as well as a decorative feature. We have engraved this novelty.

On Tuesday, the first monthly assembly of the season was held, Mr. Putnam's quadrille band occupying the orchestra; and the evening was spent in a manner highly satisfactory to those present.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The great theatrica levent of the week has been the production, on Monday, of Shakspeare's historical play of "Richard the Second." The least dramatic of Shakspeare's plays, it is one of the most poetic. Sentiment and diction are called in as substitutes for character and action. The scenes throughout want one element of tragedy—they are inspired with Pity, but not with Terror. The experiment is powerfully made, but serves only the more to establish the conclusion, that Pity alone is insufficient to support an effective drama. Notwithstanding the delinquency of the hero, the passion of Pity was never more strongly excited. The sudden fall of the King from power to dependence is an incident so skilfully managed by the poet, that it smites and pierces the heart strongly and deeply. As acted by Macready, it afflicted us with a distress poignant to the utmost point of endurance. If in this scene the poet was marvellous, the actor was admirable.

The play has been placed upon the stage with appropriate appointments, and, in order to its fitting performance, some additional actors have been engaged. A Mr. Harrington, in the *Duke of Norfolk*, made here his first appearance, and delivered the text with a manly style of elocution that deserved the applause it secured. Mr. Davenport made an excellent *Bolingbroke*, acting throughout with ease and an air of duplicity quite characteristic. We cannot bestow the highest praise on Mr. Stuart's *John of Gaunt*; it was one of those good intentions with which the place of ambitious failure is proverbially paved. It had not the good sense of Mr. Cooper's *Duke of York*, which was one of the best pieces of acting in the play. Next to Mr. Macready's impersonation, the small part of the *Duchess of York*, by Mrs. Warner, must take rank; her maternal solicitude was earnest to intensity. Miss Reynolds, too, as the *Queen*, commanded, by her pathetic tones, the sympathy of the audience.

Since the days of Edmund Kean, the tragedy of "Richard II." has not been witnessed in London; and Mr. Macready appears in it to us for the first time, though he has, we believe, frequently performed it in the provinces. Wanting in interest as the drama itself is, we are grateful for the opportunity of seeing Mr. Macready in the part; it is one remarkably well suited to his genius and style. The recklessness and arrogance of the spendthrift and unscrupulous Monarch—his boundless confidence in the divine prerogative—his right royal method of thinking on all occasions, even when acting wrongfully—his filial love and reverence for his native soil—his exultation on returning to it—his pride, his dejection, his humiliation—his grief, and wrath, and utter destitution—all these phases of character were alternately depicted by Mr. Macready with wonderful force and precision. Clear it was that he had given to the character the most profound study, and exhausted on it all the resources of his histrionic talent. We should much regret if the want of theatrical elements in the action of the tragedy should abridge its run; the *one* character, acted as it is, ought to command the town for many representations.

One of Mr. Macready's great efforts has deservedly received Illustration by our Artist—the scene of the Monarch's deposition, and particularly that beautiful part of it where the poet, giving the rein to his fancy, represents the fallen and disconsolate King as contemplating his countenance in the mirror. The reader will thank us for the passage in full:—

Northumberland. My Lord, despatch; read o'er these articles.
King Richard. Mine eyes are full of tears, I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a sort of traitors here.
Nay, if I turn mine eyes upon myself,
I find myself a traitor with the rest:
For I have given here my soul's consent,
To undeck the pompous body of a King;
Make glory base, and sovereignty a slave;
Proud majesty, a subject; state, a peasant.
Nor. My Lord——
K. Rich. No lord of thine, thou haught, insulting man,
Nor no man's lord: I have no name, no title—
No, not that name was given me at the font—
But 'tis usurp'd. Alack the heavy day,
That I have worn so many winters out,
And know not what name to call myself!
Oh, that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
To melt myself away in water-drops!
Good King—great King—(and yet not greatly good)—
An if my word be sterling yet in England,
Let it command a mirror hither straight,
That I may show me what a face I have,
Since it is bankrupt of his Majesty.
[*Exit an Attendant.*
Bolingbroke. Go some of you, and fetch a looking-glass.
Nor. Read o'er this paper, while the glass doth come.
K. Rich. Fiend! thou torment'st me ere I come to hell.
Bol. Urge it no more, my Lord Northumberland.
Nor. The commons will not then be satisfied.
K. Rich. They shall be satisfied: I'll read enough,
When I do see the very book indeed,
Where all my sins are writ, and that's—myself.
[*Re-enter Attendant, with a glass.*]
Give me that glass, and therein will I read.—
No deeper wrinkles yet! Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds?—Oh, flattering glass,
Like to my followers in prosperity,
Thou dost beguile me! Was this face the face,
That every day under his household roof
Did keep ten thousand men? Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
Was this the face, that faced so many follies,
And was at last outfaced by Bolingbroke?
A brittle glory shineth in this face:
[*dashes the glass upon the ground.*
As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is, crack'd in a hundred shivers.—
Mark, silent King, the moral of this sport,—
How soon my sorrow hath destroy'd my face.
Bol. The shadow of your sorrow hath destroy'd
The shadow of your face.
K. Rich. Say that again.
The shadow of my sorrow? Ha! let's see;—
'Tis very true, my grief lies all within;
And these exernal manners of lament
Are merely shadows to the unseen grief,
And swells with silence in the tortur'd soul;
There lies the substance: and I thank thee, King,
For thy great bounty, that not only giv'st
Me cause to wail, but teachest me the way
How to lament the cause.

On the whole, the performance was well received, though the audience was not so numerous as might have been expected.

A new farce, announced as an "entirely new and *original* review," by Mr. Bourcicault, and entitled "A Radical Cure," has proved moderately successful. Its tendency is political, being in fact a sort of adaptation from a French piece in ridicule of socialist doctrines. The "weight" of the piece rests on the shoulders of Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who make "light" of the burthen, particularly the latter, who enacted three characters and "made nothing of them." The part of a persevering dentist, who insists on the liberty of exercising his vocation on the jaws of everybody he meets with, was amusing. But pieces of this occasional kind, with so direct a purpose, are seldom eminently attractive.

LYCEUM.

A translation, by M. Planché, of the "Enfant de Paris," was produced on Wednesday, under the title of "The Day of Reckoning." One scene in it is symbolic of the whole, at the "Tapis Franc," described in Eugène Sue's "Mystères de Paris." A titled *roué* visits this haunt of roguery, and is there exposed by the son of an upholsterer, whom he has ruined by refusal to pay a debt barred by the French statute of limitations; but in vain, for the thieves are easily bribed by drink-money to permit the escape of the noble delinquent. The poor boy, impersonated by Mr. Vining, is then wrought upon by an old rascally companion (Mr. F. Matthews), to attempt the robbery of the nobleman's house, and thus to repay himself with certain diamonds known to be there. He does this, and thereby is brought into contact with the Countess d'Arental (Madame Vestris), by whom her husband had been enabled to pay the debt, but who had otherwise viciously applied the money. In the third act, this heartless nobleman (Mr. Charles Matthews), being compelled to submit to a divorce from his injured wife, determines on a duel with her presumed lover, *M. de Barville* (Mr. H. Butler), and finds himself opposed instead to *Claude Moreau*, the upholsterer's son, who calls him to account upon the spot. This is the "day of reckoning" to both; for both are mortally wounded in the encounter, thus leaving the good and charitable *Countess* free to a second marriage.

This plot is helped on by some small incidents, skilfully thrown in, though tedious to detail; and, in construction and writing, the piece is far above the ordinary mark. It aims, indeed, at the rank of a regular drama with a stagey story, and in this respect has a theatrical significance touching the future designs of the management. We welcome whatever indicates a laudable ambition, and are pleased to record the success of the new drama.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday, Mr. Knowles's play of "Love" was revived. The part of *Catherine*, as performed by Mrs. Nisbett, acquired unusual importance, and was enacted by her with great spirit. Miss Jane Mordaunt, as the *Countess*, played with care; and, in the more difficult scenes, though not quite equal to the situations, was, nevertheless, true to the passion, and may hereafter attain to its full expression.

PRINCESS'.

Mr. Tom Taylor's farce of "Parents and Guardians" has been revived, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Wigan support their original *rôles*, with, if possible, increased unction.

OLYMPIC.

A new farce, by Mr. H. T. Craven, entitled "Mind your Stops," was produced on Monday. Mr. Compton is the hero, a hairdresser of Marseilles, puffed up with the imagination of having obtained a prize in the lottery. The actor made the most of the situation.

On Tuesday the "Lady of Lyons" was revived, with Miss Faucit in *Pauline*, and Mr. Brooke in *Claude Melnotte*. The latter was in good voice, and played with great propriety.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Exeter Hall, principally through the exertions of H. Pownall, Esq., was built in 1829, from designs by Mr. Gandy Dearing, for religious and charitable meetings. It was not intended for a music-room. In 1835 the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced their public concerts, and every year their performances have increased in interest and importance. In proportion as the members were identifying themselves with art-progress in this country were the defects of the Hall for musical purposes felt, until the evil became intolerable. Costa's nomination as conductor, in 1848, had been attended with the most advantageous results in an improved execution of the great sacred works; but his exertions were much impeded by having to direct an orchestra so many occupants of which could not see his *bâton*, whilst the choral singers, near the ceiling, were almost suffocated, from the excessive heat. The ceiling itself, handsome as it was, absorbed and impeded the sound, and but a small portion of the tenants of the gallery, at the west end of the edifice, could command a view of the executants; whilst the huge and unsightly pillars supporting this gallery were not only an eye-sore, but caused, when there was a full hall, much discontent and discomfort to the visitors. In short, there was but one opinion, that, imposing as the hall, from its capacious size looked, for a concert it could not be worse adapted; and yet there was no other building in London better calculated, bad as it was, for large music meetings. The Sacred Harmonic Society, feeling that the time had arrived either to construct a room for themselves or to convince the Exeter Hall proprietors of the absolute necessity to make alterations, exerted themselves strenuously at the end of last season, and now, through the zeal and tact of Mr. Bowley, their librarian, who is an auditor of the Exeter Hall proprietary, such improvements have been effected that the edifice may be cited as unrivalled in the kingdom. Mr. Dawkes, the architect of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, engaged to remove the flat ceiling and to insert an arched one without disturbing the roof, and, under his superintendance, his plan was thus boldly carried into effect:—

To the principals of the roof, wrought-iron girders (of a circular form on the under side) have been attached, composed of plates of the best boiler iron, varying in thickness from one-half to one-quarter of an inch, with angle-iron at the top and bottom, and stiffeners of strong T iron, and strips to cover the various joints. These girders were raised into the roof in pieces, and supported in their places from the tie-beams, till they were riveted together with red hot rivets; a furnace for that purpose having been erected in the roof. There are in the whole work upwards of 25,000 rivets. Each girder, when it had been placed on the walls, and completely put together, was weighted with seven tons of pig-iron distributed over its entire length, and while thus loaded was bolted to the timber principal. The deflection from this process was 1½ of an inch only. The ends of the girders were supported upon sliding plates of smooth and greased iron affixed to the wall-plate, which allowed of the spread corresponding to the deflection of the arched iron without affecting the walls; the extent of the spread was one-half of an inch at each end, By this means the effect of any thrust upon the walls was obviated previous to the iron-work being bolted to the timber. Besides the ten girders which were thus secured to the timber principals, there are two independent iron girders of a much stronger construction, weighing about nine tons each, and nine smaller ones; all of these were tested with corresponding weights. Nearly eighty tons of iron were introduced into the roof, a weight which, although apparently large, is considerably less than the old massive timber and plaster ceiling. It was estimated that the girders would have to bear a weight of sixty-four pounds per square foot, and upon this calculation they were constructed; whereas the actual weight they have to support is found to be only forty-five pounds per square foot, the breaking weight being estimated at more than two hundred and twenty pounds. When the whole of the iron-work had been fixed to the wooden principals, the tie-beams, and other timbers originally supporting the principals, and which had formed an excellent scaffolding for the furnace and riveters, were cut away to the edge of the curved iron girders. The ceiling-joists and boarding were then attached to the iron flanges.

It is gratifying to record the complete success of the above original conception. Nothing can be finer than the appearance of the Hall, now that the organ has been thrown back eighteen feet, and the ceiling has gained fifteen feet in elevation at the east and west ends, and twelve feet in the centre, whilst light iron columns now support the west gallery, instead of the ponderous square pillars. The Hall looks double the size, whilst the sound has wonderfully improved, as well as the ventilation. This has been fully proved by the two performances of Handel's "Messiah" given on the 29th ult. (the opening night) and last night (the 6th). Every member of the orchestra has a view of the conductor; the keys of the organ have been brought forward, the player of which sees the *bâton* in a glass; and more space has been gained for the phalanx of instrumentalists, amongst whom are 16 double basses, 16 violoncellos, 82 first and second violins and violas, besides the wood and brass bands, and Chipp's colossal drums in the centre. The patriarch Lindley was again seen in his old place, by the side of Howell, the chief contra-basso. The reception of the conductor was most rapturous, and the National Anthem very appropriately inaugurated the opening night.

The "Messiah" has now been performed by the society fifty-six times, and its popularity remains unaffected by time, unless, indeed, in the way of increased interest as the execution becomes more perfect under Costa's direction. Certain it is, that the general interpretation never has exhibited greater vigour and precision. Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Whitehouse sang the solos on the opening night. The great merits of the three first-named *artistes* in this oratorio are well known and appreciated. Mr. Whitworth sang for the first time, and the impression he produced was very favourable. He gave the airs, "But who may abide," and "Why do the nations." His voice is superb, and he is acquiring more certainty in his intonation. Mr. Whitehouse is from the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and his *début* was most successful. It is a long time since there has appeared a basso with a richer voice. He was allotted the airs, "For behold darkness," and "The trumpet shall sound." If he will cultivate and improve his style, art will give a finish to what nature has been so bountiful with—his fine organ. Last night Mr. Phillips sang all the bass solos.

To afford a notion of the superior capability of Exeter Hall to display a more extended orchestra than any other building in the country, it is only necessary to mention the comparative clear width of various public edifices:—Exeter Hall is 131 feet 6 inches long, and 76 feet 9 inches wide; Westminster Hall, 68 feet wide; Birmingham Town Hall, 65 feet; Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, 64 feet; Whitehall Chapel, 55 feet; St. Martin's Hall (Long Acre), 55 feet; Guildhall (City), 48 feet; New Houses of Parliament, 45 feet; Freemasons' Hall, 43 feet; Hanover-square Rooms, 35 feet 6 inches.

The decorations of the hall have been postponed until the next year; but it is to be hoped that the boarded ceiling, now painted a sky blue, will not be meddled with; nothing can be more simple, refreshing, and effective than its present aspect. The system of lighting may be decidedly ameliorated, and when facilities for egress and ingress at the north and east sides are afforded—at present the entrances being confined to the Strand and Exeter-street—nothing will be left to render the building complete.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has done much to improve the taste and intelligence of the musical masses in London; its performances have entirely superseded the Lenten oratorios at the theatres, and from a private humble association in its origin, the objects of the society have become national. It has acquired a rich and varied *répertoire;* but there are still many grand compositions which are as yet a sealed book to the amateurs; and the policy of introducing new works by living composers ought seriously to occupy the attention of the executive committee.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Madame Sontag has pleased the Parisian amateurs infinitely more in *Maria*, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," than in *Amina*. The French critics pronounce comic opera to be her speciality. Calzolari was the *Tonio*, and Ferranti the *Sergeant*.

A new one-act opera, "La Chanteuse Voilée," the drama by Scribe and Leuven, the music by M. Victor Massé, his first effort, has been successfully produced at the Opéra Comique; Mdlle. Lefevre plays the "veiled singer," who mystifies *Velasquez* (M. Audran), the famed painter; and M. Bussine is the *Alguazil of Seville*.

In our next Number we shall be able to report on the first representation of Auber's "Enfant Prodigue," at the Grand Opera, with Roger as the *Prodigal Son*, and Madame Laborde, Mdlle. Dameron, MM. Massol and Obin, and Mdlle. Plunkett (*danseuse*), in the other parts.

Madame Viardot's *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," has taken Paris by storm, the house being filled to overflow on each representation, and the enthusiasm of the audience in her duos with *Marcel* and *Raoul* being prodigious.

The new opera by Rosenhain, the pianist and composer, "Le Demon de la Nuit," is to be followed by a novel ballet, for Cerito; after which, Gounod's "Sappho," the drama by Emile Augier, for Viardot, will be produced; and then, in the spring, Auber's "Corbeille d'Oranges," for the return of Alboni. This great activity at the Paris Grand Opera will be completed by Mario appearing for a few nights in the "Prophète" and the "Huguenots," on his return from St. Petersburgh, prior to his joining the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera in 1851.

Mdlle. Nau has re-appeared at the French Opera, in *Lucia*, with Gueymard as *Edgardo*, and M. Laurent, a new barytone, as *Ashton*.

Letters from the Russian capital mention the triumphant reception of Madame Persiani as *Amina*, and Mario as *Elvino*, in Bellini's "Sonnambula," Tamburini being the *Count*.

Berlin advices confirm the success of Madame Castellan. Her second part, after *Lucia*, was *Desdemona*. She was recalled several times.

Verdi's new opera, "Stiffelio," produced at Trieste, at the Teatro Grand, had not caused any great sensation, being regarded inferior to his "Luisa Miller," his preceding work.

Alboni, Gardoni, Barroillhet, and Formes have been quite successful at L'Oriente, in Madrid, in Donizetti's "Favorità." Ronconi was to make his *début* as *Giorgio*, in Bellini's "Puritani."

A German *prima donna*, of great celebrity in her time, Mdme. Schmalz, recently died in Berlin, aged 79.

M. Zimmerman has been charged by the Paris committee of musicians to compose a mass for the benefit of the association.

According to the latest New York papers, the enthusiasm of the American public was equally divided between Jenny Lind, Mdme. Bishop, and Mdlle. Parodi, a triad of artistes, about whom, at all events in London, there could be no division of popularity. To compare Mdme. Bishop with Lind, and to state that the *Norma* and *Lucrezia Borgia* of Parodi are the *ne plus ultra* of lyric perfection, as do the New York critics, must lead to the conclusion that musical taste and knowledge are at a very low ebb amongst the American *dilettanti*.

Mdme. Grisi, who was prevented from visiting Russia this winter, is now quite well, and will make a tour in the provinces, next month, under Mr. Beale's direction.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Madame Thillon and Mr. Hudson gave their combined musical entertainment, for the fourth time, last night, at Willis's Rooms; and, next Monday, will be at home in Crosby Hall, for the amusement of the City amateurs.

The third and last *soirée musicale* of Miss Dolby will be on Tuesday next.

The Monday Evening Musical Entertainments, at the Holborn National Hall, continue to be very attractive.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its season on Thursday night, at Exeter Hall, with Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Mr. Surman; the chief vocalists being Misses Birch, Thornton, and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, and Whitehouse.

On the same evening, the Cecilian Society had a performance of sacred music, under Mr. Walker's direction, at the Albion Hall; Mr. G. Perry, organist.

Miss Poole, who is not surpassed as a ballad-singer, has made her appearance at the Grand National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. The Berlin choir gave a third and last morning concert at the Hanover Rooms last Monday; and in the evening sang at the National Concerts, for their benefit, the house being filled to overflow. They gave concerts this week at Blackheath, Oxford, Cambridge, and Brighton; and next Tuesday they take their departure for Berlin. Mr Edward Loder's operatic romance is in preparation.

M. Jullien's concerts have been immensely attended this week, owing to the attraction of the Exhibition Quadrille, with the French drummers. Wednesday next will be the final performance; and on Thursday the brief season will terminate with a second and last *bal masqué*.



MR. MACREADY, AS RICHARD II., AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A HINT TO THE BUYERS OF ETTY'S SKETCHES.—Among the large collection of sketches by this celebrated artist sold at the recent sale, considerable numbers were drawn on paper stretched on a frame and canvass. A few days since, the possessor of one of these discovered, accidentally, that the paper used for the sketch had been pasted on an oil painting, and on carefully removing it discovered that he was the fortunate possessor of one of Etty's most finished portraits, which is pronounced by some of the family who have seen it, to be that of his uncle, Mr. Walter Etty. This painting is now in the possession of Mr. Donnadieu, of Duke-street, St. James's. It is said that Etty, when in want of a frame on which to sketch out some sudden idea, was in the frequent habit of using his paintings in this manner; and as one or two of his known pictures especially (we are told) a portrait of Edwin Landseer, disappeared in a mysterious manner, it is probable that this has been their fate, and that they will be found in the possession of some of the purchasers of his sketches.

Mr. Deputy Peacock, the chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers for the city of London, entertained a large party at the London Tavern on Tuesday. Amongst the distinguished guests were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Lord Ashley, Lord Ebrington, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Sewers, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carden, Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Evans, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Tyrrell.

Hawick episcopal church was opened with the usual solemnities on Saturday last, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, who, at the same time, confirmed sixty individuals—the whole number of adherents being over 150. It is reported, that, besides giving suitable ground for a manse and burial-ground, the Duke of Buccleuch has secured £100 per annum to the incumbent, in addition to his other sources of income.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There are now above nine hundred causes and claims before the Master of the Rolls and the two Vice-Chancellors, and one hundred and fifty appeals and appeal petitions and motions on the paper of the Lord Chancellor. This is a larger number, by one-fourth, than the memorable arrears which compelled the Government to recommend that addition to the Judges of the Court which produced the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors Knight Bruce and Wigram.

Arrangements have been made for the Cape of Good Hope mail screw steamers, which are to leave Plymouth on the 15th of every month, to call at Madeira and Sierra Leone, on their passage to the Cape, and they will doubtless take mails for those intermediate ports of call. Her Majesty's six ships, which used to leave the west of England with mails for Madeira and Sierra Leone, have ceased to do so for the last two months.

The Earl of Durham has, it is stated, given directions that all necessary relief shall be given to the families who have lost members in the late explosion at Newbottle Colliery, and that he will bear the charge himself, instead of this being done by public subscription, as usual on such occasions.

M. Guizot, as director of the French Academy, and conformably to the usages of that body, was received on Saturday by the President of the Republic, to whom he was charged to announce the election of M. Nisard, and to demand the approval of the President of the election. M. Guizot is said to have remained for some time in consultation with the Prince, and to have been greatly pleased with his reception.

The Earl of Orkney has lately visited his estates in the Queen's County (Ireland), and made a reduction in the rents of all his tenants, reducing the average of £1 an acre, the old rent, to 13s. the acre; and has besides ordered his agent to supply them with timber and slates, and all other necessaries for erecting comfortable cottages, at his own cost.

The wreck of the *Gazelle*, Ramsay, from Sydney, has been discovered on the Goodwin Sands. The figure-head is broken off, but part of the decorations remain, with a small figure of a gazelle upon it. There are also two other wrecks on the sands.

Mr. Jacob Bell, chemist, of Langham-place, London, has issued an address to the electors of St. Albans, soliciting the representation of the borough. He declares himself a free-trader, a decided but moderate Liberal, a supporter of the general principles of government, and a firm opponent of Papal Aggression.

The destructive and fatal boiler explosion at Bradford, Yorkshire, in the mills of Messrs. Waud and Co. (notice of which appeared last week), has resulted in the death of another person, named Margaret O'Donnell, aged seventeen, making three killed, besides the injuries received by others, and a very large destruction of property.

The convict-ship *London* has arrived in Kingstown harbour, Dublin, where she will remain to receive male convicts from the provinces, with whom to sail for her destination, New South Wales. She is a fine vessel of 720 tons.

On Friday night week, an outhouse in Abbey-leix (Limerick), in which a poor woman and a child were allowed for charity to sleep for the night, caught fire by some accident, and both mother and child unhappily perished in the flames.

The High Sheriff of the county of Limerick made his first proclamation on Thursday, at a county court, under the writ of election to return a member for that county; and named Tuesday, the 10th inst., as the day of nomination, instead of the 9th, as originally intended; the alteration being to accommodate the gentlemen and farmers of the county, who have to attend the large fair at Groom on the 9th.

The cutter yacht *Oberon*, of 43 tons, belonging to the Royal Irish Yacht Club, with her owner, Captain M'Cully, of Derry, has arrived safe at Sydney, New South Wales, after a good and rapid voyage.

The Roman correspondent of the *Messaggero di Modeno* writes that the Earl of Shrewsbury has just left Rome for Sicily, after having had a long interview with the Pope on the affairs of the Catholic Church in England.

The committee of management having decided upon the election of a resident medical officer for the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, the choice devolved upon Mr. Edwards, the late superintendent of the Tower Hamlets Dispensary, who was on Friday elected week to the office.

A party of English residents at Boulogne, on Wednesday night week, gave an amateur performance at the theatre there, for the benefit of the English and French poor of the town. The bill of fare included "The Rent Day," "The Irish Tutor," and "Catching an Heiress." The different characters were well supported.

Dr. James B. Thompson, just returned from the East, and for years engaged at home and abroad in the investigation of epidemics and the statistics of climate and disease, has been appointed as honorary secretary to the Epidemological Society.

From Canada we learn that there is a rumour that the seat of government is about to be removed 500 miles down the St. Lawrence in June or July next.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, member of the University of Oxford, became a convert from the Protestant religion and was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday week by Father de Ravignan, in the Chapel of Notre Dame de Sion, at Paris. Mr. Anderson was confirmed on Tuesday week by Cardinal Fornari, in the Chapel of the Apostolic Nuncio.

According to the report of the chief of the police in New York, there were more than 10,000 persons arrested for misdemeanours and felonies in that city during the past three months, where there are also 4267 licensed drinking-houses, and 718 unlicensed ditto!

The Deputy-Rangership of Windsor Park, which was rendered vacant by the death of the late Sir William Fremantle, has been conferred on Captain F. H. Seymour, one of the Equerries in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Letters from Rome of the 20th ult. state that the winter season promises well as far as regards the influx of foreigners.

Brooksby estate, which has been for some time in the market, has, we hear, been bought by Mr. Jones Lloyd, the wealthy London banker. We believe the purchase-money is about £75,000.

It has been stated that Mr. Wyld's 56-feet globe will be put up in Hyde-Park building; but this will not be the case. A negotiation is on foot to obtain the area of Leicester-square for its erection.

Letters from Rio and Pernambuco say, that on many plantations in Brazil tea is cultivated with remarkable success.

As a proof of the development of the export trade in cloth from Belgium, a Verviers journal states that the quantity exported to the United States in 1840 was 93,185 ells, whilst in 1849 it amounted to 896,710 ells.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers states that a Parisian dealer had purchased all the crop of oranges at Blidah, and had sent them—180,000 in number—to Paris. The *Akhbar* recommends the colonists to cultivate oranges on a grand scale, as they will be sure of a market.

The King of Bavaria has formed the gigantic design of causing to be executed a series of pictures on subjects derived from annals of all times and all nations—the whole being destined to form a sort of pictorial universal chronology.

The hop duty for 1849, according to the *Globe*, has been generally paid, but the remaining moiety of the 1848 duty has been generally left in arrear.

The Bey of Tunis, who was so hospitably received by Louis Philippe, has sent one of his officers to carry the expression of his condolence to Queen Marie Amélie, on the occasion of the death of the King her husband and of that of the Queen of the Belgians.

Ballybrophy, Queen's County, Ireland, having been constituted a post town, the office there will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders on and after the 6th inst.

At Avignon the Rhone has risen to a great height, and, at the latest intelligence, was still rising. At the date of the last account the steamer from Lyons had been obliged to stop. The Ardèche had overflown.

We are glad to learn that our gracious Sovereign, with a consideration and liberality which distinguish her, has sent £50 as a donation to the funds for Mrs. Hollest.

The *Essex Herald* states that overtures have been made to Mr. Halford for the purchase of Prime Minister, his Derby crack, and that only last week the large sum of £9000 was offered for him, with Mr. Merryman and Harriot thrown in.

James Becket, only thirteen years of age, committed suicide on Sunday night, or Monday morning, in one of the cells of the Manchester borough gaol, by hanging himself with a portion of his hammock-girth, fastened to the gas-pipe for lighting his cell, which projects about half a foot from the wall. He was last seen alive shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday night, when he was reading the Bible in his cell.

Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C., brother to Sir Harry Verney, M.P. for Bedford, is the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant at Aylesbury by the death of Lord Nugent. Mr. Serjeant Byles is talked of on the Conservative side. Mr. Houghton, a landholder in the neighbourhood, who is also a prominent Free-Trader, is also mentioned.

The *Indépendance*, of Brussels, says:—"Mazzini has just passed through France, on his way to Switzerland. He had an English passport. He was preceded in his departure by several of his friends in London, but they did not dare to touch the French soil, and reached the Rhine by Belgium. The rendezvous was given in the environs of Bale. The refugees of the cantons of Geneva and Lausanne were to go there also."

The Fugitive Slave Bill was becoming the cloak for the most outrageous proceedings in the United States. At Albany (Indiana), a family, who were of pure white complexion, and had, as such, mixed with the neighbouring whites for years, had, without notice, been arrested and thrown into prison. The rigour with which the law is being carried out creates much disgust.

On the 15th ult., a Boston (United States) paper states that the existence of a third ring around Saturn, which had been for some time suspected, was ascertained by the astronomers at Cambridge (United States). It is interior to the two others, and, therefore, its distance from the body of Saturn must be small.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Pontefract Election.—The election, caused by the elevation of Mr. Baron Martin to the judicial bench, is not likely to be contested in this borough. The present candidate is the Hon. Beilby R. Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock. A few days ago, a party of the electors, wishing for a representative of more ultra principles, solicited Thomas Greenwood Clayton, Esq., of Bierley, near Bradford, to become a candidate. That gentleman has just forwarded a reply, in which he, "for the present," waives his pretensions. His grounds for pursuing this course are, that, as a gentleman of liberal principles is already in the field, his appearance might tend to divide the liberal interest, to damage the common cause, and at the same time disturb the peace of the borough.

Representation of South Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Bromley, the lately elected M.P. for South Nottinghamshire, has declared his intention of retiring from Parliament, on account of continued ill-health, and a growing desire on the part of his constituency to be more efficiently represented. Lord Newark, and Mr. Barrow, of Southwell, are talked of as likely to become rival candidates, the latter being favoured by the county gentry and tenant-farmers, and the former by the local aristocracy.

Dinner to Mr. Hume, M.P.—Advantage was taken of Mr. Hume's temporary visit to Southampton, on Tuesday, for the purpose of witnessing the departure of his son by the West India mail steamer, to invite him to a public dinner, as a testimony of respect for his honourable and consistent career as a Reformer. The hon. gentleman accepted the compliment, and the banquet took place at the Victoria Rooms. Although the arrangement had been only a few days in progress, four hundred persons were present, including men of all classes, from the borough Magistrate down to the humblest working-man. The respected Mayor of the borough (R. Andrews, Esq.) filled the chair. Mr. Sheriff Payne, Mr. Alderman Laishley, and several other members of the Town Council were present. The usual loyal toasts and sentiments were duly honoured, and Mr. Hume, in acknowledging the compliment paid to himself on the occasion, inculcated the necessity of further efforts on the part of the people for still larger reform—civil, religious, and financial.

Establishment of a Surrey Rural Police.—The Surrey magistrates met on Monday to receive the report of the committee appointed to consider the propriety and manner of effecting the above object. About fifty magistrates were present. The committee were unanimous in considering the present force insufficient to protect that part of the county lying beyond the metropolitan police district. The report recommends the introduction of the rural police in preference to proceeding under the Parish Constables Act, or enlarging the metropolitan police district to take in all Surrey, which would require a special act. In complying with the provisions of the act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 88, sec. 29, which requires that every police division shall contain 26,000 inhabitants, the committee propose the formation of three divisions, the respective capitals of which shall be Chertsey, Dorking, and Godalming; the chief constable residing at Dorking. They anticipate an expenditure of £3000 in repairing lock-up-houses and erecting stations, and propose a staff, consisting of a chief constable, chief superintendent, five superintendents, eight inspectors, and 70 constables. After much discussion the report was carried, and the election of chief constable, who will choose the subordinate officers, was fixed for the first day of Epiphany sessions.

Extensive Fire at Manchester.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, in the bleach-works of Mr. Thomas Holmes, of Douglas-mill, Pendleton, one of the largest works of the kind in the immediate vicinity of Manchester. The building stands on the left bank of the river Irwell, near the race-ground, and is six stories in height. Unfortunately, there were no engines on the spot, but, in a short time, the Salford fire-brigade was present, as were several of the powerful engines from Manchester, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Rose, the active superintendent. So rapidly had the fire spread, however, that the place was nearly gutted, and only a few mangles could be saved from the ruin. The attention of the firemen was then directed to a bleaching-shed, and a small warehouse adjoining, both of which were saved. A large and very valuable dash-wheel, which drove part of the machinery, was also saved from destruction. The main part of the building is a complete wreck; and the extensive stock of bleaching calicoes, shirtings, &c., amounting to some 6000 or 7000 pieces, is also consumed. The loss is estimated at from £8000 upwards. The building and stock were insured in the North British office for £1850, and in the West of England for £4000. The mill, which was erected a century ago, was one of the first spinning establishments in the county, and had only recently been converted into a bleach-works by its present owner.

Another Burglary in Surrey.—Another daring burglary, accompanied with violence, took place on Saturday evening last, at the house of a Mr. Marshall, residing on Frenchan-common, near Farnham. The particulars are as follow:—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Marshall, who lives with his sister, was aroused by a loud knock at his front door. On opening the door, he found a group of seven men standing round it, and as soon as he presented himself one of their number inquired the road to Guildford. Mr. Marshall was in the act of stepping out to direct them when he was suddenly knocked down, as is supposed, by a life-preserver. The men immediately entered the house, when they were at once encountered by Miss Marshall, who, with great presence of mind, rushed up-stairs to procure a gun which her brother always kept loaded, calling out at the same time, "I'll fire at them." The villains caught her upon the staircase, and, presenting pistols at her, dragged her to the front door, where they pointed out her brother lying in an insensible state on the ground, and cautioned her to be quiet. They then ransacked the house of everything of a valuable character it contained, taking off, amongst other property, a number of old guineas. Before leaving, they abused Miss Marshall in good set terms for not having more property in the house. Mr. Marshall remained in an insensible state for nearly two hours, and is still suffering severely from the injuries he sustained. The police are in possession of a description of the men, and are actively engaged in endeavouring to trace them.

Discovery of an Ingeniously Concealed Still.—Superintendent Povey, of Burslem, Staffordshire, and sub-inspectors Fry and Olive, of Hanley, commissioned officers of Excise, discovered on Saturday last a very ingeniously concealed illicit still, in a cellar under a bakehouse attached to the dwelling-house of a potter named Levi Calkin, at Shelton. The entrance thereto was so well concealed by a sliding door, that the premises had been thrice previously searched, once by the police and twice by the Excise, without the discovery being made. When the door had been discovered and slid by the officers who made the search on Saturday, a ladder was seen leading into the cellar or vault, which was found to form a complete cabinet distillery, containing a copper still at full work, 136 gallons of wash, eight gallons of whisky, numerous barrels, bottles, tubs, tin casks and cases, tun-dishes, and a quantity of lead-piping, &c. Calkin was taken before Mr. Rose and Mr. N. P. Wood, at Burslem, on Tuesday, when he admitted the offence; and also that he had once before been convicted for similar doings, almost as well contrived to elude discovery, at Trent Vale. Being now summoned for aiding and assisting, he was fined in the penalty for that offence, £30; and on his enquiring whether, when in prison for default of payment, he should be liable to be convicted of being the owner of the still, Mr. Rose said, certainly, the Excise-laws were, no doubt, very severe, but that was necessary. Illicit distillation, from the demoralisation it occasioned, was one of the greatest evils existing in the Potteries. It was also a growing evil; and it would be well that it should be generally known, that, in all clear cases, penalties to the utmost extent would be imposed.

Alarming Boiler Explosion.—On Tuesday, the boiler belonging to a whimsey at Messrs. Baldwin's colliery, at Bilston, which worked four coal-pits, burst, and the explosion was terrific. One part of the boiler was forced in the direction of the turnpike road, a distance of 190 yards, and, taking with it the corner of a hovel, descended on the railroad, breaking the rails, and then rebounding, was carried over the hedge and across the turnpike road, where it fell. A horse and cart and two women were in close proximity, but happily escaped injury. The other part of the boiler was carried in the opposite direction, towards the Pot House Bridge, a distance of 200 yards, taking with it a part of the engine, and throwing down the stack and the brickwork to a great distance. The main shaft and fly-wheel were broken to pieces; and a small boiler, which was by the side of the large one, was carried a distance of twelve yards, and the whole of the machinery was scattered in all directions. The engineer was very much scalded, but is going on favourably. Seven or eight men and women were working on the pit-bank at the time close to the engine, but they all most providentially escaped.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A collision took place at Birmingham, on Tuesday afternoon. The South Staffordshire train from Walsall, due at 4.30 in Birmingham, approached Vauxhall at its appointed time, but, owing to a coke train "shunting" over the main line, a collision took place. The fireman jumped from the engine, but came in contact with the next carriage, and was killed instantly. Several persons were slightly injured. The Right Hon Richard Lalor Sheil and his lady were passengers in the train, but escaped uninjured.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A prevalent feeling that the Hessean question would be amicably arranged, supported by the advance of prices in Berlin, Paris, and Hamburgh, has caused a buoyant market during the week. Consols have registered an improvement of one per cent. upon the closing prices of the week preceding, opening on Monday at the advanced quotation of 97⅜, and closing at 97⅝ ½. The Market continued steady on Tuesday, these prices being maintained; and on Wednesday an advance of about ¼ per cent was registered. Paris prices on Thursday quoting considerable improvement, Consols advanced to 97 ½ ⅝ and 97¾ 98, for the January Account. The adjustment of the monthly Account has, however, a material influence on prices at present. "Continuations" have been as high as 5-16ths, which leads to the inference that the party for the rise is the most numerous. Should this prove to be the case, prices will still further advance, unless checked by some warlike demonstration. Exchequer Bills continue about previous quotations. India Bonds have receded a few shillings: a notice of reduction to 3 per cent. after June next may account for this. When business closed, the Market was buoyant, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 213; Reduced, 96⅞; Consols, 97⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98¼; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7 9-16; India Stock, 269; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 67 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 64 pm.

Although business in the Foreign House has been limited, prices have, nevertheless, been supported; Mexican and Russian (in a slight degree) displaying an upward tendency. Mexican improved to 32⅜ on Wednesday, and maintains the advance. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents also quote ¼ per cent. improvement. Prices in Peruvian, Portuguese, and Dutch have been well maintained, and the Market closed firmly with quotations as follows:—Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 32½; Ditto, Account, 32⅜; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 71½; Ditto, Account, 79½; Ditto, Deferred, 35¾; Portuguese, Converted, 35; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34¾; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 30⅜; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 87⅜.

Shares have been in demand at improved quotations, and a large business has been transacted. Prices at the close of the week were not quite at the highest range, in consequence of some speculative realising. The last quotations are:—Aberdeen, 10; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and East Junction, 3; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 29½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, with a guarantee, 23¾; Bristol and Exeter, 73; Caledonian, 10⅜; Ditto, £10, Preference, 5¾; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 12⅜; East Anglian (£25, L. and E. and L. and D.), 3⅜; Ditto (£3 10s.), Six per Cent., Pref., 1⅞; Eastern Counties, 6⅜; Ditto, New Pref., Six per Cent., 11 x d; East. Union, B and C Shares, 4⅞; East Lancash., 10⅜; Great Northern, 15½; Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 4⅞; Ditto, Halves, B, 6 per Cent., 10½; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 12¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 39; Great Western, 73½; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancaster and Carlisle, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 52½; Ditto, Fifths, 4; Leeds and Bradford, 94⅜; London and Blackwall, 7⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 85; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent. (late Croydon Thirds), 11; London and N-Western, 119⅛; Ditto ditto, New Quarters, 19⅞; London and S-Western 70⅜; Ditto New £50, 27½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅜; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 9⅞; Midland, 43⅞; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 22; Newmarket, 3½; Norfolk, 22; North British, 8; Ditto, Preference, 4⅞; North Staffordshire, 8⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Royston and Hitchin, 7⅛, Scottish Central, 12⅛; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6¾ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 5¾ dis.; Shropshire Union, 2¾; South Devon, 12⅞; South-Eastern, 20⅛; South Wales, 23; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 19; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 42; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 12½; Ditto G. N. E., purchase or preference, 5¼; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), 2¼; Namur and Liege, 7⅛; Northern of France, 14⅜; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 8¾; Sambre and Meuse, 2⅞.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange.—Notwithstanding that the supply of English wheat on sale in our market this week has been very moderate, it has proved quite equal to the demand. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Fine foreign wheat has sold at previous quotations; but the middling and inferior kinds have ruled almost nominal. The inquiry for barley has fallen off, but malt has realised full currencies in every instance. Good sound oats have been scarce and steady; but both beans and peas have ruled somewhat easier. Indian corn must be considered quite as dear as last week. Flour, the imports of which continue liberal, has sold to a fair extent, at unaltered quotations.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 25s to 26s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 41s to 49s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 53s; Chevalier, 54s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 33s; white, 29s to 30s; boilers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is very dull in sale, at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In other articles scarcely any business is doing:—

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s 0d to 7s 0d. Tares, 5s 0d to 5s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £9 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £5 0s per ton. Canary, 45s to 52s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 3d; barley, 24s 6d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 23s 6d; beans, 28s 5d; peas, 29s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 1d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 25s 5d; beans, 28s 10d; peas, 29s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—A public sale of 1000 packages has gone off slowly, yet prices have ruled steady. Several parcels of low grain have changed hands on Liverpool account, and on the whole the market wears a healthy aspect. Common sound Congou is quoted at 1s 0½d to 1s 1d per lb.

Sugar.—For most kinds of raw sugar the demand is somewhat inactive. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Refined goods move off slowly, at 49s for brown lumps. Foreign and crushed sugars are very dull.

Coffee.—We have to report an improved inquiry for good ord. native Ceylon, at 53s to 53s 6d per cwt. Plantation and foreign coffees are quite as dear as last week.

Rice.—Scarcely any business is doing in this article, the value of which is almost nominal.

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand is somewhat active, at an improvement in value of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 80s to 86s; Waterford, 74s to 76s; Cork, 80s; Limerick, 72s to 76s; Tralee, 72s to 74s; and Sligo, 70s to 74s per cwt. English butter has advanced fully 2s. Fine weekly Dorset, 92s to 96s; second do., 70s to 80s per cwt.; fresh, 9s to 13s per dozen lb. Dutch butter is still advancing. Fine Friezland is worth 90s to 98s per cwt. Bacon is at 2s to 3s per cwt dearer. Waterford, sizeable, 45s to 47s; heavy, 42s to 44s per cwt. Limerick, sizeable, 44s; heavy, 40s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions support late rates.

Tallow.—The stock of tallow is now large, yet an increased business is doing, at full prices. P Y C on the spot is selling at 37s to 37s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Our market is tolerably steady, and in some instances the quotations are in favour of the sellers.

Spirits.—East India rum is in good request, at 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per gallon, proof. We have a free sale for Leewards, at 1s 7d to 1s 8d per gallon. The inquiry for brandy is steady, at 4s 9d to 4s 11d for cognac of the best brands of 1849.

Coals.—Buddle's West Hartley, 15s; Carr's Hartley, 15s; Ord's Main, 14s; West Wylam, 13s 6d; Wylam, 14s 9d; Eden Main, 15s; Belmont, 15s 3d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 2s; and straw, £1 to £1 8s per load.

Hops.—Our market is in a very inactive state, owing to the large supplies on offer, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial have passed off extremely well. Nearly the whole of the parcels offered have changed hands, at 1d per lb advance upon those of the preceding auctions.

Potatoes.—Selected samples are in good request, at very full prices, viz. 75s to 90s per ton. In other kinds a moderate business is doing.

Smithfield.—For beasts the demand has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. In the value of other kinds of fat stock no material change can be reported:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lb, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton have sold freely, at full prices. All other kinds of meat are very dull in sale:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s 2d per 8lb by the carcase.

R. Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 29.

BANKRUPTS.

M F Edwards, Circle, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, linendraper. Ann Graves, Snaith, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J Curl, East Winch, Norfolk, grocer. T Dyson, Bradford, Yorkshire, linendraper. R J Wallis, Loughborough, Leicestershire, wine-merchant. W Strange, sen, Dalston, Middlesex, bookseller. C Ware, Yorkshire, saddler. W Harknett, Larkhall-lane, Clapham, and Lavender-hill, Wandsworth-road, builder.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 3.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint A Bannerman, Esq, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Second Regiment of Surrey Militia: The Right Hon A Onslow, commonly called Viscount Cranley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir R Frederick, Bart.

North Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: The Right Hon A H Trevor Viscount Dungannon to be Major, vice Kenyon; the Hon C H Cust to be Captain, vice Kynaston; Lieut J H M Martin to be Captain, vice Edwards; B H B Owen to be Lieutenant, vice Martin; W Dod to be Lieutenant, vice Masefield.

Second Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut H Akroyd to be Captain, vice Pollard; Cornet C K Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Akroyd.

BANKRUPTS.

H Bishe, Brighton, builder. T Rising, late of Frith-street, Soho, and Lower Berkeley-street, dealer in casts. R Northover, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, and Cheapside, lint manufacturer. N Berton, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor. H M East, Mark-lane, stationer. W Heygak, Watford, Northamptonshire, and Chardstock, Dorsetshire, brickmaker. H Smith, Woolwich, linendraper. J Moore, Nottingham, cabinetmaker. J Smith, Darlington, bootmaker. J Firth, Leeds, linendraper. J Gollop, Beaminster, builder. S Pearse, Topsham, coal-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J M'Lean, Paisley, dyer.

BIRTHS.

On November 29, Mrs F W Henning, of a son.——At Laputa, near Ballyshannon, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Whyte, of a daughter.——At Brompton-crescent, the wife of Colonel Carmichael, C.B, of a daughter.——In Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Courtenay Philipps, of a son.——At Southampton, the wife of Dr Marshall, of a daughter.——At Glatton, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev George Wingfield, of a son.——At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of the Rev R Richardson, incumbent of Leverstock-green, Herts, of a daughter.——At Burston Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev Thomas Bell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Clifton, Henry Stuart, Esq, eldest son of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart, to Catherine Henrietta, eldest daughter of Colonel H Lechmere Worrall, Bengal Cavalry.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Christian Cowley, Esq, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of S N Cowley, Esq, of Park-crescent, to Julia, eldest daughter of Sir William Baynes, Bart, of Portland-place.——At Catton, near Norwich, Jane Sarah, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Sibthorp Hawtayne, to the Rev George Coulcher, of Botesdale, Suffolk.——At St Mark's, Kennington, Lieut Parr W Kingsmill, 3d West India Regiment, to Anne La Rive, eldest daughter of the Rev Henry Kingsmill, of Southampton.——At Frankfort, Thomas Twining, jun, Esq, to Antoinette Victorine Caroline Johanne von Hagen, eldest daughter of the late Baron von Hagen, of Prussia, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke.——At Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, Alfred Bond, Esq, of Freston, near Ipswich, to Georgiana Eliza, only daughter of Joseph Sydney Tharp, Esq, of Chippenham, near Newmarket.——At Catton, near Norwich, by the Rev. George Griffin Stonestreet, B C L, Prebendary of Lincoln, Jane Sarah, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Sibthorpe Hawtayne, to the Rev George Coulcher, Botesdale, Suffolk.——December 5th, at St Mary's, Taunton, by the Rev H Parr, Mr James Locke, jun, to Ellen Petronella, youngest daughter of the late Mr W Bria, of Exeter.

DEATHS.

At Ramsay, Isle of Man, Lady Waller, relict of Sir Robert Waller, Bart, of Newport, county Tipperary.——At Lynedoch-place, Edinburgh, Miss Jane Dickson, daughter of the late Dr William Dickson, formerly Bishop of Down and Connor.——At her residence in Wilton-crescent, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Blackden, Esq, of Bledlow, Bucks, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart, of Brompton Hall, Yorkshire, in the 87th year of her age.——At Bertie-terrace, Leamington, the Rev Arthur Buller, aged 71.——At Elsham, Lincolnshire, the Lady Mary Corbett.——At Canterbury, aged 25, Henry Davie, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir H Ferguson Davie, of Creedy-Park, Devon.——On the 25th of November, Eleanor, the wife of John George Edmund Lockett, of Pen y Bryn Hall, Llangollen, aged 38 years.——On 19th of November, at Liverpool, aged 72, Mr William Preston, of No. 76, Upper Pitt-street, formerly of London, much and deservedly respected.

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Colonists' Rooms, 9, Adelphi-terrace, November 6th, 1850.

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FOR LIVES, MARRIAGE DOWRIES, AND ANNUITIES.
THE CAMBRIAN AND UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY (incorporated by Act of Parliament), 61, Moorgate-street, London.
LIFE ASSURANCE UPON EVERY SYSTEM.
NEW and EXCELLENT MODE of ASSURANCE; Dowries on Marriage, combined with Life Assurance, and Provision for the Decline of Life, at rates within the reach of all classes. One of these policies would be an acceptable and agreeable Christmas or New Year's Gift.
Agents required in town and country. Every information may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Principal Offices.
H. HUGHES, Chairman.
H. FELTON, Manager.

EXCHANGE of HOUSES.—Wanted to Exchange a Residence four miles from Oxford-street for a good house within five minutes walk of Hyde-park. Address H. I., Reform Club, Pall-mall.

VILLA RESIDENCES in Camden-square, Camden New Town, to be LET or SOLD.—These houses will be found most desirable either for occupation or investment; the situation is one of the most delightful and elevated in the suburbs of London; the sewerage, roads, and paving are of the best description; the Square is contiguous to a railway station, whence trains run daily to the City at all hours. The church is conveniently placed at one end of the square, each house has a private garden in the rear, and there is a large enclosed ornamental piece of ground in the centre of the square, for the exclusive use of the inhabitants.
Rents, from £65 to £130 per annum.
Parties in search of a well-built house, in a healthy and highly respectable locality, are requested to view the situation of these villas and the surrounding country, and to judge for themselves.
For further particulars apply to Mr G. NEWMAN, 16, Stratford-place, Camden-square; or at the Office, No. 16, Camden-square, Camden New Town.
Any information regarding the title, which is direct from the freeholder, may be had on application to Messrs. DAVIES, SON, and CAMPBELL, Solicitors, 21, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDERICK SANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist in Fresco and all other manner of Painting, whose works may be seen in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform his patrons, and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in any of the Classical, Mediæval, or Modern styles.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 58, Pall Mall, London.

WAX FLOWERS.—All who study this beautiful art should purchase the materials at MINTORN'S, by this means insuring brilliancy as well as permanency of colour, combined with that density of substance and elasticity, which has rendered their wax so justly celebrated. Ladies, to prevent imposition, should purchase of their AUTHORIZED AGENTS, or at their residence, 36, Soho-square. Wax Sheets, 6s. 6d. per gross, sorted colours.

GLASS SHADES—ROUND, OVAL, and SQUARE—for the preservation of Alabaster Ornaments, Wax Flowers, Clocks, and all articles that may be injured by exposure. Ebony and gilt stands, as well as a variety of statues, ornaments, &c., upon extremely moderate terms, at THOMAS MILLINGTON'S Import Glass Warehouse, 87, Bishopsgate-street Without, same side as the Eastern Counties Railway Station.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. COCKS'S NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
HERR KAPELMEISTER LABITZKY'S, of Carlsbad, GRAND QUADRILLE of all NATIONS, dedicated, by special permission, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and performing nightly at the Grand National Concerts with unbounded enthusiasm, is this day published for the Piano, 4s. (Duets, 5s.), and may be obtained of all musicsellers. The Orchestral copy will be ready in a few days.
HERR KAPELMEISTER LABITZKY'S, of Carlsbad, WALTZES, performed at the Grand National Concerts, and conducted by himself:—"The Balmoral," "The Herbstblumen," "Berliner," "Overland," "Morgenstern," "Victoria," "Tony," and "Galizier," each 3s. Piano duets, each 4s. Ditto Orchestra.
HERR KAPELMEISTER LABITZKY'S, of Carlsbad, GALOPS, performed at the Grand National Concerts, under the author's own direction:—"California," "Leipzig," "Tritonen," "Salzbrunner," and the "Glocken Galop."
HERR KAPELMEISTER LABITZKY'S, of Carlsbad, "Charlotten," "Louisen," "Kinder Freuden" POLKAS. His QUADRILLES: "Spanish," "Theresien," and "Die Schwester;" all for Piano, ditto Orchestra, ditto Piano duets. To be had of all musicsellers, and of Herr Labitzky's publishers, Messrs. R. COCKS and Co.
COCKS'S MUSICAL ALMANAC for 1851. 8vo, price 1s.
COCKS'S MUSICAL MISCELLANY, a Monthly Journal, for October, November, and December, price Twopence each; ditto stamped, Threepence each. To be had of Messrs. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., and of the Publishers to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street; of whom may be had the Orchestral Parts of Herr Kapelmeister Labitzky's Dances; ditto Strauss, Musard, and Lanner.

"PEGGOTTY the WANDERER."—Ballad from "David Copperfield." Poetry by WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq. Music by JAS. WM. ETHERINGTON (composer of "Kind Words," &c.) Price 2s., post free.
London: CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street. Richmond: J. ETHERINGTON, Hill-place, Upper Hill-street. And all music-sellers.

NEW SONGS.—"THE RICH MAN'S BRIDE," "THE EXILE'S FAREWELL," "THE STRANGER'S GRAVE." Price 2s. each: sent postage free.
These songs are by the author of "Will you love me then as now," &c. They form a series of charming compositions, and are exceedingly graceful and effective. "The Rich Man's Bride" will be an immense favourite; both words and music are of a very superior description.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.—Twelve New Polkas, entitled the CRYSTAL PALACE POLKAS, with an Illuminated Title of the Crystal Palace. These Polkas have been a long time in preparation, are all Copyright, and have been composed expressly for the PIANISTA, No. 127, for DECEMBER. Price for the whole, 2s; post free, 30 stamps.—Pianista Offices, 67, Paternoster-row; and 16A, Argyll-street, Regent-street; where may be had the 20th Edition of the 12 celebrated "Syren Polkas," 2s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION POLKA, price 2s 6d; THE GREAT EXHIBITION QUADRILLES, price 3s; THE GREAT EXHIBITION WALTZES, price 3s. By FRANK TUSSAUD (sent postage free). These will be the fashionable dances of the season; they are replete with striking and effective melodies, and are remarkably dansante.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTES, nearly 7 octaves, O G fall, metallic plate, with all late improvements, in mahogany, rose, maple, walnut, or zebra-wood. The great peculiarity and worth of these pianos is, that they will stand any climate without injuring the delicacy of their original beautiful tone and touch.—TOLKIEN, Manufacturer, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge; and at 30, Regent-street, two doors from Piccadilly.—Drawings post-free.

PIANOFORTES at Manufacturing Prices.—Messrs. HOLDERNESSE and CO., 444, New Oxford-street, London, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reduced the price of their Piccolo Pianofortes, in rosewood, zebra, or walnut-tree-wood cases, to 25 guineas each. These beautiful instruments are 6⅔ octaves (C to A) in compass, combine all the latest improvements, are possessed of amazing power, combined with sweetness of tone, and finished with the same care and attention that has hitherto so distinguished their manufacture, warranted for three years, and exchanged if not approved of. N.B. A variety of good second-hand by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and other makers, from £10; and double and single-action Harps, by Erard, from £10.—Every description of musical instrument tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

CHESS.—The STAUNTON TERRACE CHESS-BOARD, expressly sanctioned and adopted by Mr. Staunton himself.—The amateurs of Chess are respectfully invited to inspect these magnificent Chess-boards, which MECHI has just produced, as an appropriate accompaniment to the far-famed "Staunton Chess-men." A visit to MECHI'S Show-Rooms will prove highly interesting.—4, Leadenhall-street, near Gracechurch-street.

DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS, consisting of Vases, Groups, Candlesticks, Tables, Watchstands, Inkstands, Paper-weights, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT (late Mawe), 149, Strand, London.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s., one will be sent free.—Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d.

MUSICAL BOXES.—An extensive assortment of fine-toned BOXES, of superior quality, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Nicole Brothers, Geneva, playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., selected from the works of Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, &c., together with the most eminent English composers. A Catalogue of the Music, with lists of prices, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, a large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

LONDON-MADE WATCHES, with the patent detached lever escapement and jewelled. In silver cases, 4½ guineas; in gold cases, 10 guineas each. The information that every customer should obtain previous to the purchase of a watch will be found in the Pamphlet published by T. COX SAVORY and Co., watchmakers, 47, Cornhill, London, which will be forwarded gratis on application.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, complete, in Morocco case, for £8 10s, at SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, of the flat fashionable style, with exquisitely engraved fine gold dials and cases. The chain is of the best quality. The above elegant presents are sent with perfect security per post upon receipt of an order for the amount. A written warranty is given for the accurate performance of the watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of ten years since this manufacture was introduced by Sarl and Sons to the public, and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The spoon and fork department includes all the various patterns that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

HAIR SNAKE BRACELETS, to coil twice round the arm, and mounted with good solid gold head and tail, of full length, richly chased and set with real stones, made to order, complete, for £1 1s. Hair-rings, and lined throughout with good solid gold, double gold border, and gold plate, with initials upon, made to order, in various sizes, complete for 5s. 6d. Every description of hair ornament, well made and mounted in good solid gold, sent (carriage free) to any part of the United Kingdom. Payment by post-office order. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon for their commands in and near London. Copy the address.—DAVORENS, Artists in Hair, 39, Wych-street, Strand.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, designer of every description of Hair Jewellery, beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, devices, &c., at charges the most moderate, and forwards the same carriage free to any part of the kingdom.—A book of specimens sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London.
CAUTION—To Ladies.: No person is appointed to receive commands in town or country.

VALUABLE PATENT.—The Patentee of an INVENTION for PROTECTING DWELLING-HOUSES and other kinds of Property against BURGLARY and FIRE, is desirous of treating with a gentleman for the SALE or PRACTICAL WORKING of the same; the demand for the Apparatus being such as to require an immediate organization of workmen, and a distinct business establishment.—Apply personally, or free by post, to Messrs. TATHAM, UPTON, JOHNSON, and Co., Solicitors, 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

W. W. SHEATH, SILK-MERCER, &c., 264, REGENT-STREET, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to inspect his NEW SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, MERINOES, LACE, &c.; with many Novelties in Dresses for the present Season.—Patterns sent for inspection (post free) to any part.—Address, WILLIAM W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH DRESS—the Latest Fashion—50s the full Robe.
The New Moire Cashmeres, 12s 6d the full Dress.
Superior French Merinos, 2s 9d, 3s 9d, and 4s 6d per yard.
Patterns sent post free.—Address W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES.—100 White Embroidered Tucked Dresses, at 9s 6d to 12s 6d each. 300 Ditto, with 3 to 5 Flounces, Embroidered Colours, 15s 6d, worth 25s. 150 Rich Double and Flounced Lace Skirts, from 21s.
Plain and Printed Barèges.
White and Coloured Tartatans, in every shade.
Patterns postage free.—WILLIAM W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

BLACK and WHITE LACE for FLOUNCES (real Lace patterns), three-eighths wide, 2s 6d per yard.
Coloured and Black Mohair Lace, in great variety.
Patterns post free.—W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPOT.—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, 21s. each; Rich Terry Velvets, all colours, 18s. to 21s.; French Satin or Glacé Silk, all colours, or for mourning, 12s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from, for cash only, at CRANBOURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

DOUDNEY'S OLYMPIC GIRTH, 10s 6d; recommended by all eminent physicians who have seen them as the best Belt, the support at the bottom edge producing upward pressure, and wonderful spinal support.—17, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington-arcade; and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

WALKING, EVENING, AND WEDDING DRESSES.
KING and CO., SILK MERCERS, &c. (243, Regent-street), respectfully beg to announce, that, in future, they will forward PATTERNS of every article connected with the general Silk, Drapery, Hosiery, and Lace Trades (post free) to any part of the United Kingdom or Colonies.

The new Fancy Silks, from		18s 6d to 65s the full dress	
Fine French Merinos, from		12s 6d to 20s	"
Real Irish Poplins		30s	"
The new Evening Dresses, from ..	4s 6d to 17s 6d		"
Lace Flouncings, ⅔ wide		2s 6d per yard.	

Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
Established in 1778.
INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS, and LADIES' WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, are supplied by
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, in a Separate Department, under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.
BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.
SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT for inspection, on receipt of a London reference or money-order.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID.

MESSRS. HARDING and Co., 81, Pall-mall, beg to intimate to the public, that, in consequence of the rebuilding of their premises, it has become imperative on them to DISPOSE of the whole of their valuable STOCK, which they have determined to offer for immediate sale, at a very considerable reduction of price.
Messrs. H. and Co. offer to the public the assurance that the Sale thus announced is bona fide.
Their entire Stock, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Lace, Embroidery, Shawls, Scarves, Cloaks, Mantles, Gloves, and the recherché selection of Millinery, for all of which their establishment is so eminently distinguished, will be unreservedly subjected to the reduction. The Autumn Goods, which were ordered previously to the consent of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to the rebuilding of the premises, have arrived, and will be included in the Sale.

GOLD HAIR NETS, the height of Fashion.—Silk, netted, 1s 3d; crochet, 1s 3d, 1s 6d; star pattern, 3s 3d; Mohair, 2s, 3s; Mohair and Gold, 7s; all Gold, crochet, handsome pattern, with tassels, 10s 6d. Any sent free upon receipt of Post-office Order, or Penny Stamps, to the amounts.—EDWARD DRESSER ROGERS, 101, Borough, London.

HOLYLAND'S NEW COAT.—The BERKELEY, a WINTER OVERCOAT, impervious to moisture, light, warm, and of superior appearance. The uniform character of this house, for the best article of first-rate style, is more than usually apparent in these garments. The Beauforts, as hitherto, in great variety.—Holyland's Lists of Reduced Prices.—150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

1851.—INVENTED for the GREAT EXHIBITION.—GROSJEAN'S REGISTERED RAILWAY RUG and CARRIAGE WRAPPER, a complete protection to the legs and feet from cold. Every traveller should procure one. Price, from 10s. 6d.; in Fur Beaver, 20s. GROSJEAN, Patentee, 109, Regent-street. Agents in town and country are required; also travellers on commission.

PUBLIC CAUTION.
FORDS EUREKA SHIRTS cannot be purchased of any Hosier or Draper, and can, therefore, be obtained only at Ford's, 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen; the second, 30s the half-dozen. Ford's Illustrated Catalogue, containing every particular, is forwarded post free, and the pattern-books to select from of the New Registered Coloured Shirtings, on receipt of six stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON'S celebrated PATENT LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, 6s 6d each, cut with their recent improvements, ensuring a perfect fit. Six will be sent carriage free to any part of England, upon receipt of a Post-office order for the amount. Measure to be taken tight round the neck, chest, and wrist. Outfits of every requisite for India and the colonies, at wholesale prices. 166, Strand, London. (Established twenty-five years.)

CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS, Inventors, 26, Regent-street, St. James's.—Gentlemen can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures, taken tight, round neck, round chest, waist, wrist, and height of wearer.—Excellent Long Cloth Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wrists, from 6s. 6d. to 12s. Linen Shirts, 10s. to 25s. each. Additional charge for Dress Fronts, 2s. to £5. Sample Shirts are sent, carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of money order for price of the Shirt, with addition of two shillings, which addition is deducted from the amount of the set.

SHIRTS.—SIX very superior SHIRTS for 31s. 6d., from the best and largest stock in London, embracing all the recent improvements in the art.
Also, Fashionable Coloured Shirts, Six for £1; or very best, made to measure, Six for 26s. A choice of 200 new designs. Satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed to all purchasers, or the money returned.
Patterns of the new Coloured Shirtings, with detailed lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, post-free.
RODGERS and CO., Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, and No. 29, at the corner of New-street, Covent-garden (established 60 years) —N.B. Boys' Shirts in all sizes.

ELASTIC BANDAGE.—BAILEY'S NEW BANDAGE is soft, it increases circulation, and g

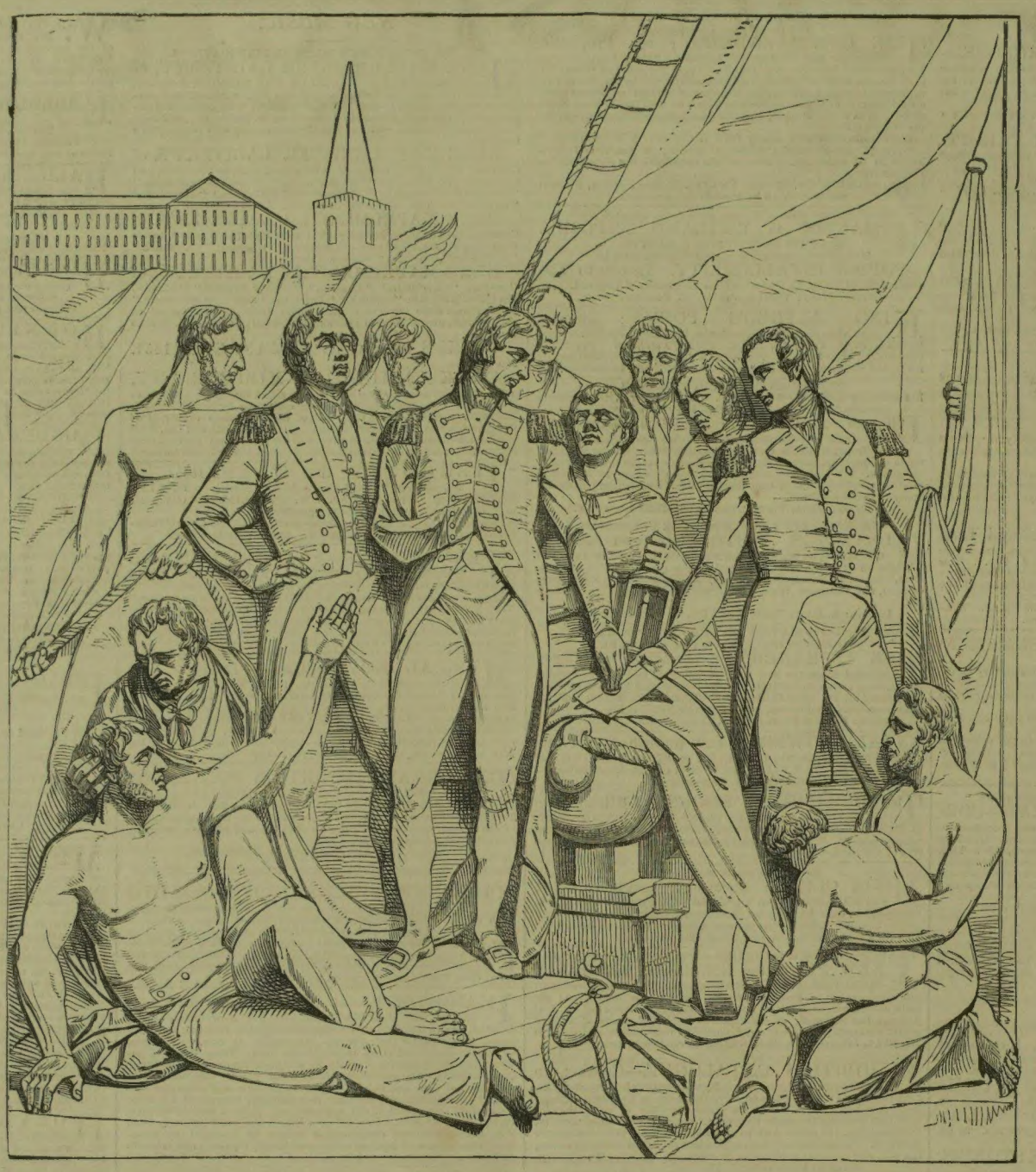
THE NELSON COLUMN,
TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The Bombardment of Copenhagen is the incident in the life of the great Admiral forming the subject of the bas-relief just placed on the pedestal of the Nelson Column, on the panel facing the Strand. It is the third of the series, and was designed and modelled by the late Mr. Ternouth. The point of time chosen is where Nelson is sealing his despatch to send by the flag of truce. Nelson is standing in the middle of the group pressing the seal on the letter, which the bearer of the flag is resting on a gun. A sailor holding a lantern, and a group of officers, surround Nelson, interested spectators of the scene. There are some good points in the treatment of the group; but, on the whole, it is not so effective and masterly as the two other bas-reliefs. There is a certain air of stiffness throughout the whole, and of the two groups at the lower corners from each having two figures, the effect is bad, as they appear to form an episode unconnected with the main incident; they appear more as if the two parties had been fighting on their own account—the groups, in fact, conveying the idea of a pugilistic encounter, rather than that of a great battle. Besides the group of principal characters, there are sailors hauling in a cable; portions of a sail and ladder of the ship; and, in delicate relief, a church and city partly in flames, indicative of the doomed city on which the broadsides of Nelson's fleet are pouring their iron shower.

This bas-relief was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Moore, Fressange, and Moore, where that of the Nile was also executed.

The incident is thus narrated in Clarke and Arthur's "Life of Nelson," (page 608):—

"The action now continued with unabated vigour. About two P.M. the greater part of the Danish line had ceased to fire: the taking possession of such ships as had struck was, however, attended with difficulty; partly by reason of the batteries on Amak Island protecting them, and partly because an irregular fire was made on our boats, as they approached, from the ships themselves. Lord Nelson naturally lost temper at this, and observed, 'That he must either send on shore and stop this irregular proceeding, or send in our fire-ships and burn them.' He accordingly retired into the stern gallery, and wrote, with great despatch, that well-known letter addressed to the Crown Prince, with the address, '*To the Brothers of Englishmen, the brave Danes*;' and in order to show that no hurry had ensued upon the occasion, he sent for a candle to the cockpit, and affixed a larger seal than usual."



BRONZE RELIEF, BY TERNOUTH, FOR THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—THE BOMBARDMENT OF COPENHAGEN.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Siege Operations.—A series of siege operations took place on Wednesday at Chatham. They were to have been honoured by the presence of General Radowitz; but the gallant general was unavoidably absent. The operation of sapping, according to divers most approved methods, was performed by a portion of the force from Brompton and the Sappers and Miners of the East India Company, who also exhibited the different modes of pontoon bridging. The day was wound up, after the blowing up of a redoubt and destruction of a battery, by a sham siege, in which no accident occurred, and the numerous spectators present were amply satisfied. The operations of the day were under the command of Col. Sir F. Smith.

Arrival of Troops at Ceylon.—Detachments of artillery, 15th and 37th Regiments—in all 5 officers and 180 men—on board the ship *Columbine*, arrived at Colombo on the 4th September.

New Militia Act.—There are still rumours that the Duke of Wellington has at last convinced the Government of the absolute necessity of balloting the militia, and that we shall have a new Militia Act, and also a bill for enlisting seamen, introduced next session.

Shell Jackets.—A general order, dated Nov. 24, has been published by the Earl of Cathcart, at Manchester, forbidding the shell jacket being made the constant dress of the soldier when off duty.

Soldiers' Rations.—We noticed last week the contemplated reduction in the price of the rations supplied to soldiers in the colonies. It may now be added, that the extra expense in conferring this boon on the soldiers it is calculated will be about £70,000 per annum.

The Medal for Egypt.—The returns or lists of the claimants of this medal are being sent in to the authorities at the Mint, as rapidly as they can be collected.

Army and Ordnance Expenditure.—An enormous blue book was issued to the public on Saturday last, containing the evidence taken before the select committee appointed last session to inquire into the expenditure on account of the army and ordnance. The committee accompany the evidence by a report that they had not had time to give the subject full consideration. They therefore recommend the appointment of the committee at an early period of the next session. The volume contains 1233 closely printed pages.

New Great-Coats for the Artillery.—A new and better description of great-coat, somewhat similar to the cloaks worn by the Royal Horse Artiliery, of a dark blue colour, lined with serge, and to have scarlet collars, is about to be issued to the non-commissioned officers of the battalions and field-batteries. It is to be of much better quality than the grey coat now in use, and is calculated to last five, instead of three years, the time allowed for the present great-coats.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed George Chapman, Esq., of the ordnance department, Dublin, to be ordnance storekeeper at Hong-Kong.

Submarine electric telegraph wires have been laid down on the bed of the Hudson above Fort Lee, so as to give a free communication with the south and west.

EMIR KHANJAR, THE PRINCE OF BAALBECK,
LEADER OF THE METAWELI SECT OF MOSLEMS IN SYRIA, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT INSURRECTION AT DAMASCUS.

The family of this Chief are the lineal descendants of the great Shehab family, one of the most intrepid and warlike sect of Moslems in Turkey. They are called "Metawell," and occupy the country around the plains of the far-famed Baalbeck, the ancient Cœlo-Syria. The other Moslems hold this sect to be unorthodox, because, like the Sheites of Persia, they are followers of the sect of Ali; still, they cleave to the same doctrines and ceremonies of the Koran, but adhere, as the orthodox Moslems assert, to the wrong line in descent from the Prophet.

The Government of Baalbeck has been in this family for the last thousand years, and they frequently revolted from their allegiance to the Sublime Porte. They always professed to be the great friends of England; and, to do them justice, invariably entertained most hospitably all European travellers, especially those from England. They are expert swordsmen; and the present Emir, represented above, is one of the most daring soldiers and distinguished jereed players in any part of Asia. He on frequent occasions put the Turkish troops at defiance with a small troop of his own horsemen; and, when closely pressed, betook himself to his mountain fastnesses north of Baalbeck, and about the Lebanon north of the "cedars" of Lebanon. He on other occasions offered his services to the authorities at Damascus; and on one occasion—in 1845—when the Bedouins assembled some 30,000 strong in the Hourane country, east of the city of Damascus, he offered to take the command of the irregular troops, but was not permitted.



EMIR KHANJAR, THE PRINCE OF BAALBECK, LEADER OF THE INSURRECTION IN DAMASCUS.

The Princes of Baalbeck collected the taxes for the Government from the people, and were charged with various unfair exactions from time to time; and at last these complaints became so general, that the Pacha at Damascus, in whose jurisdiction this district is situated, declined giving them any further official employment. This exclusion from office is, no doubt, the cause of the present revolt; and now that they are exiled, the Sultan is likely to make his sentence permanent. The Conscription is very odious and unpopular amongst the Orientals, and it was the only motive why the Syrians especially disliked the reign of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria: otherwise, the Egyptian Government was more popular, and it is said there was more done for the country in that short time than ever since. The present Government in Syria is not allowed a fair opportunity of carrying out its objects: it is hampered by too much European intrigue and petty official diplomacy—worse than useless in its efforts.

THE MASSACRE IN ALEPPO.
THE POPE THE CAUSE OF IT.

It is a curious coincidence that the meek and lowly Pope Pius the IX. should, just now, be the fertile source of creating excitement and popular agitation in the east, in the west, and in the south, and, for aught we know at this moment, in the north also.

The exemption of the Jew and Christian populations of Turkey from the Conscription is very distasteful to the Moslem population, which is far the largest; and on a recent occasion there was a Greek Catholic Bishop's procession, which is very disagreeable to a Moslem people—the tolling of bells or any religious Christian demonstration is most galling to their feelings, and particularly so at this critical time. Thus the excited and angry populace, joined by the Bedouins of the desert, attacked the Christian quarter of the city, and the loss of life is said to be between four and five hundred, the amount in property pillaged somewhere between £40,000 and £50,000, and great injury and indignity offered to females and children. The Eastern cities are divided into separate quarters, and occupied by Jew, Gentile, and Moslem, the latter generally more than two-thirds of the population. The population of Aleppo is somewhere about 100,000; about 5000 Jews, and 15,000 Christians of different sects—the Greek Catholic forming the largest sect, the Latin and Maronite and Syriac, the smallest.

MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE MASSACRE OF
ST. BARTHOLOMEW

The Gold Medal here represented was struck by order of the Sacred Convocatio of Prelates, held at Bayonne, in 1565, in commemoration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the resolution of the Convocation further to exterminate heresy by the sword throughout Christendom. The crowned figure in the centre represents Charles IX. preparing to destroy Heresy, which lies chained at his feet, while the Queen Mother, Catherine de Medicis, at whose instigation that fearful butchery was perpetrated, appears as Minerva, her favourite impersonation, and offers the alternative of conversion: to her likewise refers the legend at the foot of the medal, "Nil. nisi consil," so often to be observed on French coins of that date. The accompanying Illustration is taken from Mezeray's work, and forms a somewhat startling commentary on Cardinal Wiseman's recent declaration of the mercy and forbearance, long-suffering, and meekness of the Romish Church.



THE "MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW" MEDAL.

Extraordinary!—We find the following account of an extraordinary cure in the *Union Medicale*:—"Phineas Gage, aged twenty-five, employed in the construction of a railway, was engaged in charging a hole made in a rock with powder, in order to blast it, when, supposing that the powder had become mixed with sand, he stirred it up with a long iron rod. An explosion instantly took place, and the bar was driven completely through the head of the man, and fell at a short distance from him, covered with blood and part of his brain. The iron rod weighed about six pounds, was thirty-four inches in length, and about an inch thick. It entered the left angle of the lower jaw, and came out at the top of the head, behind the bone of the forehead. The wounded man was knocked down by the blow, but immediately rose again, spoke to the persons round him, got up into a cart in which he kept standing while it was being driven for more than a mile to an inn, where he alighted and ascended a long staircase, and went to bed in in the possession of his mental faculties. A surgeon arrived in half an hour after the accident. The upper part of the head was extensively fractured, and the wound at the side of the jaw was large enough to admit the finger. The small pieces of the skull were removed, the larger bones adjusted, and the wounds dressed. We shall not enter into the details of this interesting case, but merely say that the patient promptly recovered with the loss only of the sight of the left eye."

The *Publisher's Circular*, for December 2, contains a list of 78 new works on the Papal question, published between Nov. 14 and Nov. 30.

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